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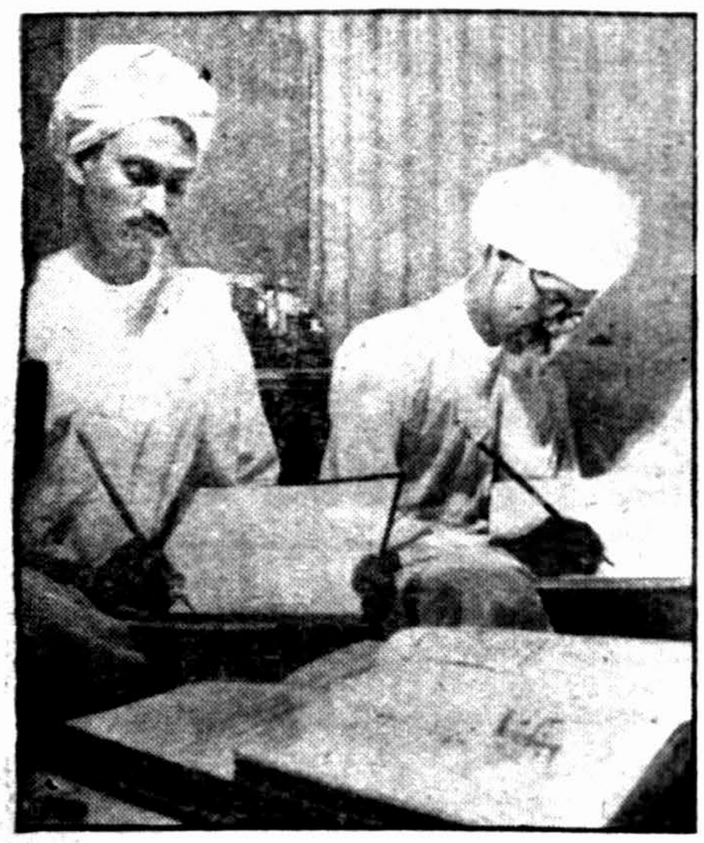
DIWALI MORNING

—Forward Studio

THE FEAST OF LIGHTS



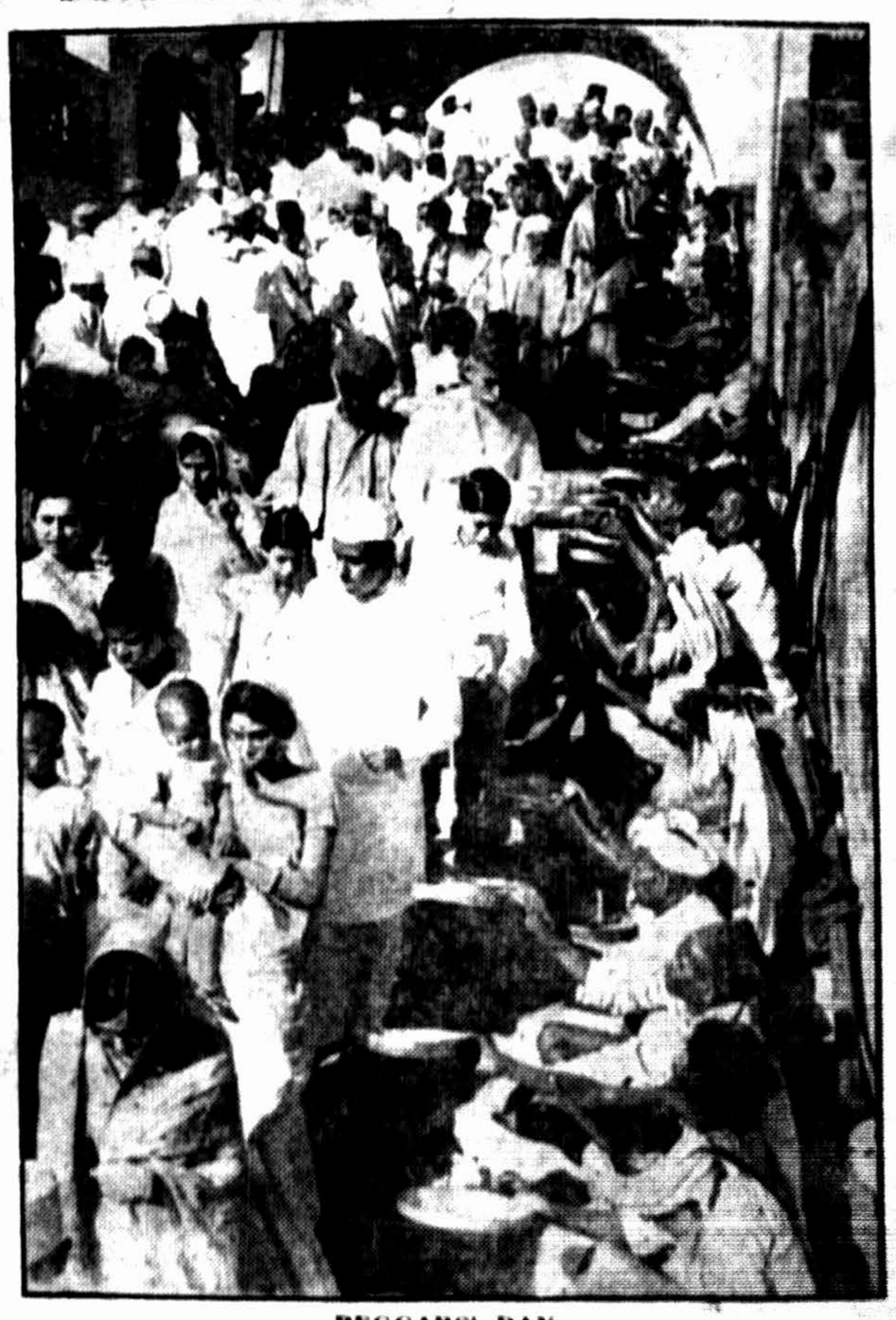
VAHI POOJA
Merchants opening their New Account Books with due ceremonies. Note the marks of Kumkum.

THEIR NEWLY PURCHASED BOOKS.
On Laxmi Pooja day, new account books are purchased, and carried home with great pomp and pageant.

RANGOLI DESIGNERS.
Young ladies making designs with coloured chalk during the Divali celebrations.

SWEETS FOR DIVALI.
Patasas are in great demand during Divali Festivals. Friends and relatives send basketfuls of this sweet to each other.

KODIA SELLER.
Tiny earthen pots are in great demand.



BEGGARS' DAY.
All the steps leading to a Temple are occupied by beggars, who can be sure of "good harvest" from the devotees visiting the temples.

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'V' FOR DIVALI!

'Blitzkrieg' In Mythological India

By K. A. CHIDAMBARAM

Deepavali or the Festival of Lights revives the memory of 'blitzkrieg' in mythological India. It is the nation-wide celebration of the victory of Lord Krishna over the demon, Narakasura, and crackers and sparklers which blaze on the occasion, despite 'black-out' regulations, are symbolic of the war effort in olden times. An unusual mythological touch has been given even to the present war by the gift of the badge of 'Gandabherunda' by the Maharaja of Mysore to the Mysore Squadron of the R. A. F.

Two Headed Garud

This presentation of the 'mightiest bird ever known' as the emblem of victory to the modern aircraft formation throws up the whole vista of Hindu mythology to modern gaze. According to the Mysore tradition, Gandabherunda is a 'garud' (eagle) with two heads. However, the description of this mythological being varies in other places, and there are different versions about its physical structure. In a panel in the tower of a South Indian temple, Gandabherunda is depicted as a giant garud (eagle), with outstretched wings and the multifarious heads of lion, elephant, horse, tiger, monkey and bear supporting it on either side. In this dilapidated panel, one misses the legs of the bird, but finds the form of a huge fish supporting it. One can conclude from this description that this multi-headed being is both amphibian and 'flighty', as the wings indicate. Students of mythology may dispute this conclusion on the basis of other structural editions or versions of Gandabherunda, but it is worthwhile to have more light on this mythological being to clear up many of the medieval mysteries and miracles.

The story surrounding the advent of this mythological figure is equally interesting. Power politics is not a new phenomenon synchronising with Hitler, but seems to have ruled the roost since creation. The first superman in the series of mythological beings engendered by power politics is 'Narasimha' or man-lion. The story is familiar to every Hindu boy or girl. There was a domestic battle royal between King Hiranya and his son, Prahlada, a staunch devotee of Narayana cult. Hiranya was a ruthless anti-Narayanite and would not stand the name of his enemy pronounced in his presence. So he put his son to a number of ordeals and tortures, out of which the latter emerged successful. Discomfited in all his attempts, he challenged his son to show where Narayana was. Prahlada expatiated on the omnipresence of God, and said that Narayana was present everywhere, pointing out a pillar in the palace Bursting with indignation, Hiranya dashed at the pillar and kicked it with all the might of Samson. The pillar crashed, a gigantic human figure with a lion's face leapt forth and killed Hiranya.

Big Question Mark

Narasimha's exploit proved to be a Pyrrhic victory, because he was in turn defeated by 'Sarabam', a curious combine of a bird and a lion. In turn, Sarabam was defeated by Gandabherunda, symbolising the mastery of the earth, water and air. The evolution of the Gandabherunda from the earlier Narasimha and Sarabam is a big question-mark to students of Hindu mythology. Are these Hindu mythological beings on a par with Dinosaurus, Ichthyosaurus, Mesozoic or Lochness monster? Or, are these creations merely the flight of fancy of ancient architects and sculptors? Or, do they symbolically represent the gradual shifting of power from the army to the navy and the air force? Does Gandabherunda represent the high water-mark of the 'blitzkrieg' idea of a combine of army, navy and air force? These are questions on which only scientists and archaeologists can throw some light.

Puranic Parallel

There is ample evidence in Hindu scriptures that military science was in an advanced stage in ancient India. The description of infantry, cavalry, route-marches, military tactics, strategy, mobilisation and armaments is exhaustive and speaks of a high pitch of efficiency. Moderns dismiss accounts of aerial battles in Ramayana as fantastic folklore, but one is confronted with the live descriptions of the air combats which surprisingly agree in accuracy with the modern 'blitzkrieg' terminology. From this point of view, the Yuddha Kanda of Ramayana describing the encounters between Rama and Lakshmana on one hand and Indrajit, son of Ravana, on the other is full of aerial thrills. Indrajit appears on the scene in a 'viman', but the accuracy of the fire from Rama and Lakshmana makes him keep up a high altitude. He is described to be making a smoke screen and taking advantage of the clouds, a parallel which exactly tallies with the manoeuvres of modern aircraft. High altitude flying affects the visibility of targets, and Indrajit is reported to be showering his weapons 'en masse' aimlessly. This sounds like an old version of 'Molotov's bread basket.' Hanuman's building of a fort out of his elastic tail for the safety of Rama and Lakshmana, allowing no loophole for the enemy to enter, and his subsequent discomfiture by Mahi Ravana read like the outflanking of the impregnable Maginot Line. The setting fire to Hanuman's tail under the orders of Ravana, which the former uses as an instrument for 'Lanka Dahan', is reminiscent of the modern flame-thrower for carrying fire into the enemy's camp. The 'Maya Sita' episode reminds one of the episode of 'dummy parachutists in Crete.' Indrajit brings in a dummy Sita in a chariot and slays her before Rama's camp to demoralise his enemy forces. The camouflage was so realistic that even Hanuman began to weep. Rama's forces took heart only when Vibishana assured them that it was all a hoax.

Secret Weapon

Even the description of the effects of 'Nagasthra' reads like gas attacks When Indrajit uses it, it casts a deadly spell on Rama and Lakshmana, from which they recover only by the timely aid of Garud. On another occasion, Hanuman has to fly and procure the miraculous herb 'Sanjeevi' to cure Lakshmana of the deadening effects of an 'Asthra'. Tormented by the wiles and guiles of the Rakshasas, Rama threatens to kill their whole race root and branch by the operation of 'Brahmasthra', but the fear of butchering the innocent and the weak along with the wicked prevents its use. Does this not read like 'secret weapons' periodically announced from the Fuehrer's camp?

Stars And Planets

Many of the above examples may look like borderland cases of credulity and superstition; but 'blitz-man' Hitler is the 'arch-superstitionist' of all times. He is a star-gazer, hears voices, studies planetary movements, and consults sooth-sayers and astrologers for the auspicious start of the 'blitz', though his plan for the invasion of England was miscarried. This is not in any way different from the episode in Mahabharata, which the recent Solar eclipse has revived. The Kauravas, having decided to give battle to the Pandavas, easily lured Sahadeva, the astrologer among the Pandavas, to fix an auspicious day for the victorious start of the campaign. Not knowing that he was going to be the victim of his own forecast, Sahadeva fixed up a particular time on a New Moon day as the zero hour. When Lord Krishna came to know of this incident, he was afraid that the Kauravas would be invulnerable if they did start at the right time. By a clever stroke of strategem, he hoaxed the Kauravas, and they missed the right moment. This was taken advantage of by the Pandavas to turn the tables against their adversaries.

Lakhs of pilgrims who gate-crashed Kurukshetra to have a dip in the sacred pond remember the memorable days of the great battle. Many believe that the last Solar eclipse, succeeding a Lunar eclipse in the same month, is a 'repeat performance' of the days of Kurukshetra battle, and hence hope for the victory of right over might ere long.

Signs And Symbolism

Another medieval aspect in the modern 'blitz' is the revival of signs and symbolism. The 'V for Victory' campaign, which is to cut across the overwhelming Swastika, is a type of hot-gospel symbology. The 'blitz' has led to the evolution of a new sign language in 'blitzed' areas. When a place is bombed, it is no use shouting. The other fellow is out of earshot. The wearing of gas masks and the noise of explosion stand in the way of speech. Hence a language of signs has been specially devised for such an emergency. The rescue squad worker not only uses his arms and legs but sometimes his whole body in a war-time version of the tick-tack language. If he wants a stretcher, he stands with arms and legs stretched wide apart. If it is a ladder he needs, he performs a dumb show of climbing up one. For a two-foot-rule, he stands with his feet together and points to his toes; When he wants a heavy axe he pretends to be felling a tree. When he wants some nails, he raises his two index fingers and taps the nails together. If he wants mallet and chisel, first he touches his head and then places his fists together as if he is hammering. Are not these signs and symbolism strangely reminiscent of 'Abhinayas' and 'Mudras' or gesture language of the Kathakali cult? Despite all boast of modernism, the 'blitz' has thrown humanity centuries backward to the days of the cave man and the pantomime.

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(Answers appear on the Last Page).

1. Russia has had three capitals: Can you name them?
2. Who are the authors of the following: (a) Mother, (b) Paradise Lost, (c) Shahnama, (d) My Experiments With Truth, (e) Ramayana.
3. Who are Little Russians?
4. Who uttered the words, "I am not afraid to die" on his death-bed: Karl Marx, Napoleon, Darwin, Nelson or Tilak
5. Can you name two famous Hollywood actresses who were born in India?

SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL

"He Is Britain's Cleverest General", Says German Army Chief

The war moves east across the face of Europe to Asia, and with it goes Britain's most popular general—Sir Archibald Wavell.

There are people who were puzzled last July when Wavell was switched from his Middle East command to take charge in India.

Here was the conqueror of Libya, the man of spectacular victories, the man who had heartened the public as no other general had heartened it since the war began—here was Wavell suddenly moved from the scene of his remarkable achievements and sent to what appeared to be then a remoter command.

But now we see the importance of moving this brilliant commander to India. As the Germans drive on to the Caucasus, the threat to Britain's Middle East possessions and also to India herself becomes obvious. Wavell, who has been doing magnificent work in reorganisation and preparation in India in the last few months, has recently paid a flying visit to London to consult the War Cabinet on the strategy to be adopted to meet the German menace.

Enemy's Tribute

Fifty-eight years old, General Sir Archibald Wavell is the obvious choice for our man of the week—a man who has been described as a war genius, the right man in the right place, the man of whom Churchill said: "He converted his opportunities into a series of victories beyond our wildest hopes ....", the man who killed the African Empire of Mussolini's dreams.

Let us take a closer look at this commander whom Germany's General Keitel has called Britain's cleverest general. He has the face of a man of action, his firm mouth is clear-cut, his eyes are keen and penetrating beneath full brows. He has the large nose and a chin of a man who gets things done.

But this forceful face is suddenly lightened and enlivened by the wrinkles of a smile. Wavell works in his shirt-sleeves. A study man, but a man of modesty and charm.

He is a brilliant talker; it is a delight to hear him speak. He is an admirable writer; it is a pleasure to read his books. His story of his friend, Allenby, which he called "A Study in Greatness", is thrilling and absorbing from cover to cover.

Admiration For Allenby

Wavell had a burning admiration for both Allenby and Lawrence and those very qualities which he admired so much in Allenby are revealed to-day in his own skilful generalship. Wavell knows well the value of such things as great secrecy in preparation, thorough organisation, latitude to subordinates in the execution of plans and concentration always on surprising the enemy.

Wavell is a lover of the wide, sweeping movement to get round

By SIDNEY HORNIBLOW

behind the enemy at the same time as one strikes him in front and on the flanks. He is one of the few who many years ago believed seriously in the effectiveness of parachute troops. After watching the Russian manoeuvres in 1936, he made special mention of his great appreciation of the work of Soviet parachutists. "They demonstrated a brilliant spectacle of courage and good training", he said.

This great soldier is a very human and likeable person. You find him amazingly agile for a man of his years. His love of sport accounts for that. Although he lost an eye in France in the last war so that in he sometimes wears a monocle, he does not allow this to nterefere with his polo, his shooting or his golf.

Spectacular Career

Now a quick run through his spectacular career. In the first place, Wavell is third of three generals in succeeding generations. He is the son of Major-General A. G. Wavell, the veteran of the Zulu and the South-African wars who died in 1935.

Sir Archibald's grandfather was also a Major-General and back in 1811 he took part in the assault on the French at Tarragona. Almost all the Wavells back through the centuries have been either in the church or in the army.

As a schoolboy at Winchester, Wavell was always wanting to play at toy soldiers, so it was natural, I suppose, that should go on from there to Sandhurst and the Imperial Defence College.

He received his commission in the Boer War and then began a long and varied series of campaigns. He served on the North West Frontier of India; in France where, as I have said, he lost an eye; then he went as Military Attach with the Russian Army to the Caucasus—an experience that will hold him in good stead now. It was after that that he joined the Egyptian Expeditionary Force and began his long association with Allenby.

His family, like Wavell himself, are all busy hard-working folk. When they were in Cairo, Lady Wavell regularly attended meetings to organise the provision of comforts for the wounded.

Their son is serving in his father's regiment—the Black Watch; their daughter, Pamela, is busy war-nursing, while their younger daughters, Felicity and Joan, were secretaries to their father at General Headquarters in Cairo.

Touch Of Gambler

That is the background then of a man who can justly be called Britain's master of desert warfare. Men who have served under Wavell will tell you that he is an highly imaginative man who is not afraid of being unorthodox in his methods.

He is all in favour of mental liveliness, less spit and polish and less ceremonial. "A good infantryman", he says, "should be a compound of a poacher, a cat-burglar and a gunman. A good commander should have the touch of a gambler."

He is a believer in youth and new ideas. "A good young general", he says, "will usually beat a good old one", although Wavell would not under-estimate the value of the mature judgment and experience of a man of riper years. He is wholeheartedly in favour of mechanisation and he believes that no army officer should hold a high command until he has put in at least six months in close co-operation with the Royal Air Force.

THE INCONQUERABLE KREMLIN:

Hitler Will Never Rule From Moscow's "Whitehall"

By PAUL NORTON

"The difference between Hitler and Napoleon is that Napoleon reached Moscow, but Hitler must content himself with photographs of the Kremlin" said Deputy Foreign Commissar Lozovsky recently.

To receive the surrender of the Russian leaders in the Kremlin would suit the melodramatic tastes of Hitler who insisted on the French generals visiting him in Foch's historic railway carriage. As it is, he may have to content himself with sending his bombers to attack it and it should prove a target after their taste for the Kremlin contains many churches and cathedrals.

City Within A City

The Kremlin is not a single building, but a large group of former palaces, churches, barracks and arsenals surrounded by a wall, a miniature city within the city of Moscow which may be entered through one of its five gates only by permission of the commandant. It is in the shape of a long triangle and is forty-foot wall encloses eighty acres. The fifty important buildings are arranged along a single street and in squares. To-day these exotic buildings provide homes and meeting places for the leaders of Russia. Here the Soviets and Communist delegates meet and debate. Foreign diplomats are received in some of the smaller salons of the palace.

The grand buildings and their exotic decorations remain, but the use made of them by the Russian leaders is very different from that in pre-Great War days. Stalin contents himself with a three-room suite. He has a comfortable walled country house about an hour's drive from the capital. The modern office furnishings, provide a contrast with the architecture which is a strange mixture of many style and many periods, for the Kremlin, to a degree, epitomises the history of Russia. Its walls have seen several conquerers come—and an equal number depart. It has seen terrible civil strife, assassinations, disappearances.

"Show Places"

The arsenal in the Kremlin was the last stronghold of the old army during the revolution of 1917 and it was only after a bombardment and severe fighting that the Bolsheviks were able to get control. The damage done to various buildings during this fighting has been largely made good since and, in addition, the Soviet rulers have preserved the cathedrals and churches as "show places," even bringing paintings and objects of art from other parts of Russia.

One part of the Kremlin opens onto the Red Square, made familiar all over the world by hundreds of photographs of Stalin watching gigantic parades of the soldiers, guns and tanks now engaged against Germany. The entrance to the Red Square is by the Gate of Salvation dating from the 15th century and formerly every passer by had to remove his hat to the frescoes of Christ. An Englishman erected the peal of bells in the tower above in the 17th century. He probably little guessed that one day they would peal out the Internationale at noon and six.

Lenin's Mausoleum

Red Square has for centuries been the centre of Russian political life, a place for speech making, a market and a place of execution. It has seen a good deal of fighting both with invaders and with revolutionaries. It is not surprising that the Soviet regard it almost as sacred ground for its stones have been stained with the blood of thousands, notably in 1905 and again in 1917. To-day it contains the mausoleum of Lenin in which is his embalmed body visited by an average of 12,000 Russians every day. The never-ending queue of men and women waiting, sometimes for hours in the rain, for a 45 second glimpse of the body of Lenin is one of the sights of Moscow.

The Kremlin originated in the 12th century as a fortress and the present buildings appeared piecemeal. The first walls were of oak, but these were later replaced by stone and then, in the 17th century the Kremlin ceased to be primarily a fortress and became more decorative. Peter the Great in his enthusiasm for developing his great port moved the court to St. Petersburg, now Leningrad and for two centuries after this, the Kremlin suffered from neglect. A great deal of restoration was done in the 19th century.

Wine Cellars As Air Raid Shelters

It is impossible to describe in detail the three cathedrals, two Royal palaces, several minor palaces once occupied by the nobility, the libraries, museums, armouries and many other buildings all with historical associations and elaborate decoration. There was another side to the Kremlin that never appeared in the pictures—the slums hidden away in the walls where servants lived, the prison and the barracks. The old barracks had a beautiful front of great architectural value. The Tsar Nicholas had it removed as he considered it was too good for a barrack!

The cellars of the Kremlin were famous and once held some of the choicest wines in Europe. Now they are more likely to serve as air raid shelters. The wine has gone with other luxuries of Tsarist days when it was usual to feed off gold plates.

The Kremlin has been fortunate in escaping the worst disasters that have fallen o-- Mos-

(Continued On Page 30)

HOW MUSLIM WOMEN CELEBRATE I'D

I'd-ul-fitar, the Muslim festival more commonly known as Ramzan I'd, falls this year in the same week as Diwali.

Our contributor describes in this article some of the interesting observances and traditions associated with the festival.

By WAHIDA AZIZ

The festival of "Id-ul-Fitar," celebrated as a thanksgiving at the end of Ramzan, is a gala day in the Muslim world, especially with women, who look forward to it as a social occasion and for receiving presents from friends and relations. Gaily dressed men and women make their way in the morning to the Idgah or the local mosque; high and low, rich and poor, all becoming one in the House of God. Prayers over, the worshippers usually gather on a maidan, where a fair is held.

These fairs were an institution of the Moghals. They were started by Akbar and are described in contemporary chronicles. Known as 'Mina Bazars' (Women's Bazars), it is not surprising that they were perhaps the most fashionable affairs among the galeties of the Moghal Court.

In the fort at Agra there still stands a large hall with a big gallery running round it, which is pointed out as the place where such bazars were held. Here on I'd day the most beautiful and aristocratic ladies of the realm kept stalls, while the Emperor and princes went round disguised as merchants and made purchases of cloth, jewellery and objects of art. Perhaps these fairs had also a chivalrous and romantic side to them, and the charm and lure of feminine beauty must have added to the occasion a certain exhilarating interest.

'SIWAYAN'

Nobody can tell now and when 'siwayan', the Indian equivalent of vermicelli, came to be associated with the festival, but it is now as deep-rooted an institution as the Christmas pudding. 'Siwayan' can, of course, be bought in the bazar, where plain or dyed in fancy colours, it is displayed in piled baskets for several weeks preceding the I'd.

But it is still made at home, especially in the villages, and the manufacture is attended with a great deal of bustle and fun, all the women and children taking part.

In the villages a rude contraption known as the 'ghori' (horse) is used for pressing the flour paste through a sieve. The women sit on the 'ghori' by turns—literally riding it—and, needless to say, the heavier the 'sitter' the better. Or one may use the more modern apparatus—a metal cylinder pierced with holes at the bottom and having a piston worked by a handle, the whole thing fitted to a table. The paste comes out in long white threads which must not get entangled into a sticky mess. They are laid to dry on a 'charpoy' or hung from strings.

'Siwayan' is served in a variety of ways. It may be eaten with milk, cream and sugar, or cooked with ghee into a sweet dish and garnished with silver leaf, dates and raisins. No I'd is complete without it.

In the bazar the purveyors of sweets (halvais) do a roaring trade. Each has his little fire and makes his wares before your eyes. The more cunning the hand, the more elaborate the design of the resulting skeins of sweet meats. Everyone buys fruits and sweet meats while returning home from prayers.

FEMININE CUSTOMS

Another feminine I'd custom is the dyeing of hands and feet overnight with 'mendhi' (henna) leaves ground into a thick paste with a little water. Pattern dyeing is in vogue—spots rings and lozenges of all kinds. The paste having been applied, the hands and feet are swathed in bandages

(Continued On Page 30)

The brother receives the gift on Diwali day.

THE I'D MOON.
(Sketch by H. M. Ghulam).

Some of the ceremonies performed by Prabhus on Diwali day.

DIWALI

AS CELEBRATED BY THE PRABHUS

(From A Correspondent)

Diwali, the festival of lights, is celebrated by the Pathare Prabhu community of Bombay, in a slightly different way from the rest of the Hindus.

The photographs of the Diwali Tableau, arranged by the Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj in connection with its Silver Jubilee celebrations, reproduced on this page, give us an idea of this great festival.

From the eighth day of the dark half of the month of Ashwin "Rangoli" is drawn in front of every Prabhu house. There are different designs set apart for different days.

On the 13th day of the dark half of the month of Ashwin wealth is worshipped in every house.

"ABHYANG-SNAN"

On the 14th day of the same fortnight all the people in the house get up very early in the morning and enjoy a luxurious bath with perfumed ointments and scents. This is a common practice amongst all the Hindus.

"DHANDINO"

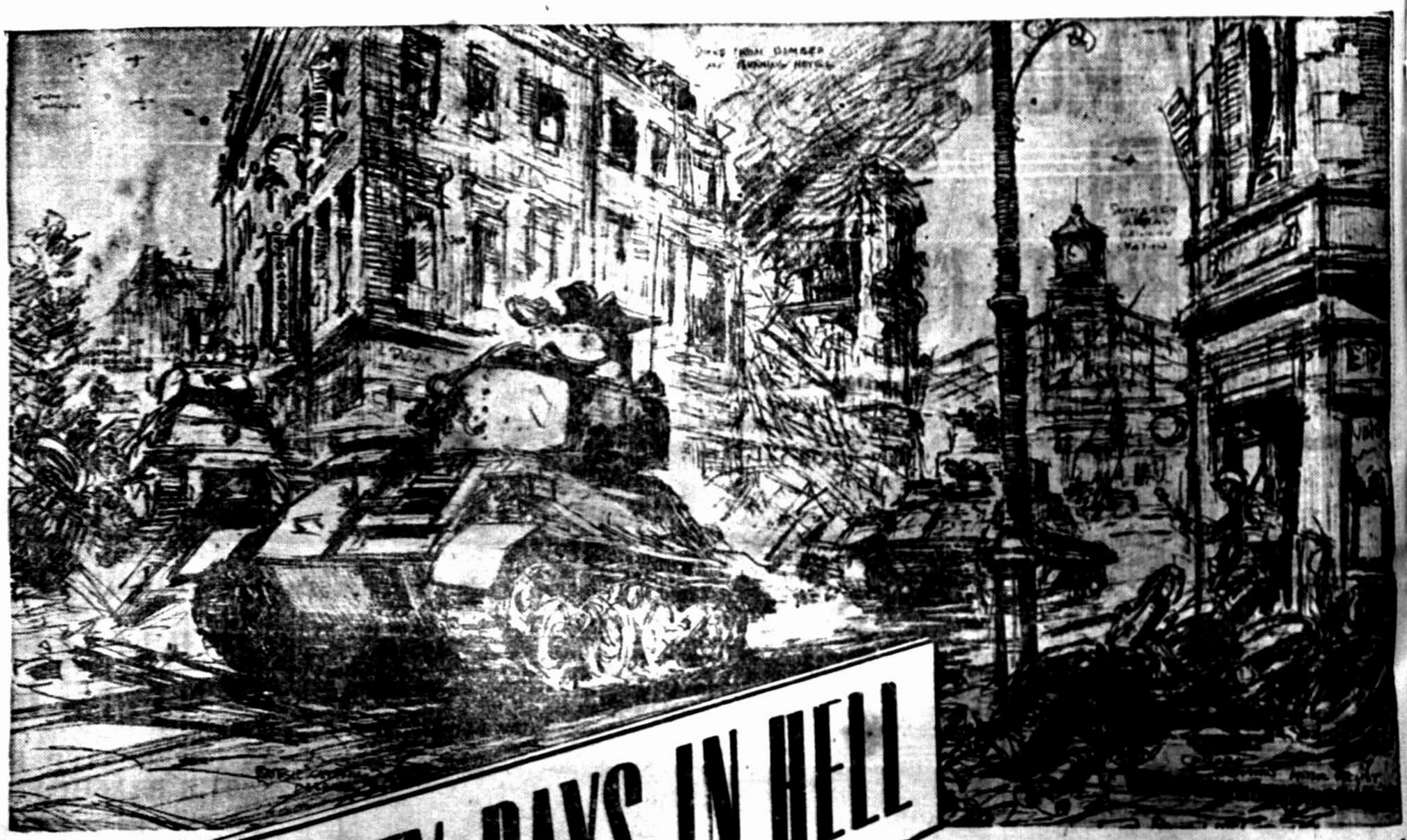
In the evening of the same day every Pathare Prabhu household performs this ceremony with great pomp and show. Every housewife worships the lamps made out of "Nivadung" and places them on the beautiful Rangoli design drawn in front of the house.

BALIRAJA

On the 1st day of the month of Kartik the silver or brass image of King Bali is worshipped and is placed in front of the house. This ceremony takes place very early in the morning.

"BHAUBIJ"

On the 2nd day of the month of Kartik, every sister shows her love towards her brother by waving before him the "puncharati". The sister makes him a present of a "dhoti" or cloth and the brother gives her something in return for her gift.



When tank fought tank in the streets of Arras, British machines are shown, in this sketch in the London Illustrated News, dashing through the bombed and deserted city, while on the left a German mechanized column is seen about to engage with them.

MY THIRTY DAYS IN HELL

By PETER MUIR
Head of Section One, Am'n. Field Service in France.

Running the gauntlet of fire, screaming bombs and shells, with an American ambulance

PART III

ALL that night we worked frantically evacuating the aged and crippled, the sick and the wounded, from the Hotel Dieu (a sort of municipal poorhouse) to the station where they were loaded into a Red Cross train to be transported to a less dangerous region. We were working against time, trying to get the train out of the station before daylight when we expected a bombardment. As a matter of fact the train had hardly pulled out when the Germans appeared in the distance, flew over and dropped a load of bombs, narrowly missing the station.

And so our life went on, day after day, night after night. Rarely any sleep, and never a moment's rest for our tired and frayed nerves. In the last war you worked under a strain for a short period and then you went back on rest where you could get yourself together and be fresh to return for more. This time there was no such thing as rest for mind or body. You would take a load of wounded thirty or forty miles back from the lines, with the German planes continually strafing the roads, only to arrive at the hospital well to the rear in time for another violent bombardment. I cannot say how long the human nervous system would stand up against this sort of warfare. It is my firm belief, however, that the average man would break after three months, and that even the toughest could not stand over half a year.

Often when I had a moment free I wandered over to the Agel Hospital, about a hundred yards up the road, and visited the triage. This is the room where the freshly wounded are received, given first aid and assigned to the different wards or sent to the operating room. In this particular hospital four operating tables were occupied night and day. I would wander from one wounded to another, examining their open wounds and wondering at their heroic calm. It was wonderful how they accepted their fate without a whimper. There was an aviator. I had seen him shot down in flames that afternoon by six Messerschmitts, and wondered how he had come out alive. I asked him, but he did not know. His face was raw and his eyes were tight closed. Perhaps he was blind. The doctor could not tell until the swelling went down. The aviator mumbled something through burned lips, and I listened carefully. He was saying that next time they wouldn't get him so easily. He was already thinking of his return to the front in defense of France.

● An American volunteer comforts a crying French refugee while her husband is asleep from exhaustion at the refugee center organized by Anne Morgan at Givet, France.

Red Cross nurses in the triage worked marvelously. Their faces were drawn with fatigue, but they worked on hour after hour calmly and efficiently. Never have I admired women more than I did these girls, many of them out of gentle homes and straight from civilian life, as I watched them go about their gruesome work, cleaning wounds, clipping off jagged bits of flesh, dressing and bandaging. They were truly wonderful and have left me with a beautiful memory of the womanhood of France.

In another corner, across from the burned aviator, I spotted an English Tommy, and went over to speak to him. He smiled feebly when I spoke in his own tongue, and asked for a cigarette. I hope my face did not show the shock which I received when I leaned over to give it to him. I had smelt the terrible odor—gangrene! The mask of death was slowly spreading over his youthful face, yet he had the courage to smile and ask for a cigarette. In a place like this there are many odors, but none so sickening and ghastly as that of gangrene. It is undescribably horrible, not only because it spells death, or at best amputation, but also because it is the worst smell in the world. After I gave the boy a package of cigarettes, lighting one for him with a trembling hand, I was forced to go into the open for air.

On our next trip to Crevecoeur we were again forced to deploy on the road by the arrival of German bombers. High above our heads two odd looking planes circled back and forth and we kept well under cover of trees. The wings of the planes were painted different colors, the right wing white, the left a dull gray. I had not seen any like this before. Then I saw two white puffs come out from them and descend slowly. Parachutists! The wind blew them the other way, far from us, so we hurried back to the village to report them to the military authorities. They had also spotted them and patrols had been sent out. Whether the Germans were caught or not I never heard.

And so our life went on for nearly two weeks at Beauvais. "Never a dull moment," someone said facetiously. Some of our work was long hauls, even as far back as Paris, though most of it consisted of shorter runs toward the front, or between the local hospitals and trains for wounded.

My work consisted mainly now of spending my nights and days on the station platform and directing the unloading of the ambulances, getting them out as quickly as possible from this nasty spot, or driving to the hospitals and hurrying up the loading there when it was not going

8

BATTLE OF THE TANKS

THEN CAME THE GERMAN ARMY!

Curious French children poke about in the crater left by a German aerial bomb at Nancy seeking souvenirs of "Les Boches".

fast enough. The section received compliment after compliment from high French officials for its splendid work under continuous bombardment. When the smoke of battle had cleared and the Armistice had been signed we found ourselves richer by three army citations for the Section, and eighteen individual Croix de Guerre citations for the men. In five weeks of active service our twenty cars had handled the amazing number of twelve thousand, five hundred wounded, mostly stretcher cases. Sections in the last war rarely handled this many wounded in a year. But everything was like that this time—more concentrated.

Beauvais had been bombed quite regularly ever since our arrival. One day, however, the Traitor of Stuttgart announced by radio that at two P. M. the German planes would begin in earnest to flatten out the city. We waited anxiously. The Traitor's word was kept. From that time on the Germans were constantly over the town, wave upon wave of them dropping their tons of bombs. After each raid our cars would comb the streets for wounded. Twice I saw direct hits on the church, and fires began springing up everywhere. We pulled the dead and wounded out of the Hotel Dieu, which was in ruins, and out of the hospitals, which were equally smashed, and from houses that had caved in on their occupants. The cars were continually being covered by debris and flying glass from bomb explosions, and it was difficult to get about now as many of the streets were blocked and wires everywhere were down. Bombs rained ceaselessly all around us, people were killed and wounded, and none of us were touched. We seemed to have a guardian angel. Or were we just plain shot with luck?

There had been a slight lull, and most of the cars were in camp. The men were lying about on the hay getting as much sleep as they could, where and when they were able, like good soldiers. I saw a lone German scout plane fly over very high. As it came above us a white sphere dropped from it. I thought it was a parachute and hastened to warn the company of soldiers billeted in the farm across the road. But the sphere didn't drop. It must have been a small balloon, some sort of signal, as shortly afterward we received the worst bombing that I have ever seen. As soon as the planes had gone, I got our commanding officer's permission and we rushed down into the town. It was in shambles. The station, where I had been not half an hour before, was flat, and a Red Cross train flamed from end to end on the tracks by the platform. It was the train we were supposed to load that night. Luckily it was still empty. From under a house we helped French soldiers drag five people. They were piled one on top of the other, oddly enough. The two on top were dead, and so were the two on the bottom. A man in the center was completely unharmed, and we soon revived him. He grabbed his wife and shook her, crying madly, "You can't be dead! You can't!" Before another crumbled house a woman stood rocking unsteadily on her feet and pulling at her hair. She mumbled crazily something about her three children being inside. There was no use looking for them. Fire was already beginning and had smothered them even if they had escaped from the explosion. We went on, running in and out of burning houses, shouting to find if any one was there, and hurrying the wounded we found up to Agel for first aid. People wandered about the streets half crazed, calling out names and weeping. Why the civilian population had not left Beauvais I could not understand.

The German army was coming and we received orders to retreat to Corbeil-Cerf. Six cars were to wait until the hospital was completely evacuated to be sure that no other wounded came in. I sent the main convoy back with Harold Willis, whom I had appointed in place of Coster as second in command, and waited to bring up the rear. Clouds hung low and there was a heavy mist. I thanked my own particular saints for this, for it would keep the planes away.

The morning drew on. Would they never empty the hospital? It seemed very long, and I kept my eye on the clouds. At eleven o'clock they began to lift and at the same time the dreaded sound of aeroplane motors, quantities of them, came to our ears. Then there was the terrifying scream of sirens, followed by machine-gun bursts and bomb explosions. They were the Stukas—the dive bombers!

Curiously enough the Stukas, which I had not seen before, but of which I had read, terrified me far less than I had expected. Perhaps I was too interested in what was to me a completely new phase of warfare to think of fear. The sirens, of course, were only to work on your nerves. Down they came, full speed ahead, sirens shrieking, machine-guns rattling, one after another and dropped their bombs. Then down again and again, with only the sirens and machine guns, until we were so covered with clouds of dust and smoke that they could see us no longer.

Stetson and I had been caught walking up towards the hospital, and I wanted to get back and see what had happened at the camp, to learn how many casualties we had suffered. My eyes were filled with dust and smoke, but under the excellent camouflage that they offered I ran as hard as I could down the road towards the camp. "Get off the road," a French soldier yelled after me. "Do you want to get us all killed?" "You fool," I shouted back over my shoulder. "Not even the Heinies can see through this stuff."

Another miracle! Bombs had fallen on every side of the camp, but none on the camp itself, and machine-gun bullets had spattered about like hail on a tin roof, yet neither a car nor a man had been so much as scratched.

After this the Frenchmen at the hospital really [illegible]. The evacuation was quickly finished and we [illegible] way. Nor were we sorry to leave. [illegible] came on fast and [illegible] jumble of [illegible]

Muir's section aids in the evacuation of the refugees from Beauvais—more people is of the right. "The Germans were constantly over the town dropping tons of bombs."

S. W. Fuller, a member of Muir's section of the American Field Service, rests on a tank during a brief halt along the road.

THERE'S MONEY IN FAKED PHOTOS!

A News Photographer Reveals Startling Facts

I've faked pictures because I had to—not because I wanted to. In the thirties you could go out and get a picture of a beaming baby or a fat politician and the editor slapped you on the shoulder and called you "brother," writes John Stewart in "Scribner's Commentator."

To-day the editors yell for outstanding pictures: gory, realistic, bloody, sensational pictures. The kind of pictures a news photographer can't dig up everyday. And when you can't find them, you fake them—at least that's what most news photographers, including myself, do.

Close-Up Of 'The Body'

Mike Doe gets killed down on Second Street. The old system called for me to unlimber my camera, go down to the "spot," take a picture, and turn it over to the lab so that it could be retouched with an "x" marks the spot.

Those days are passed: such pictures, to use a current word, are cliches. The editor wants a picture of the body—and a close-up at that.

Of course, getting such a picture doesn't sound hard. But what are you going to do when the ambulance hauls the body away before you reach the scene? When by the time you've taken the assignment and reached the spot the crowd has moved on and you can't even find any blood? You think you might go back to the paper without one? Well you could—but it wouldn't be advisable.

With a little ability for faking, getting a close-up of the "body" is a cinch. I have perfected a routine for it.

I go down and talk to a detective sergeant I know and I find out just how the body was lying.

Then I gallop back to the paper, rush down to the basement and proceed to lay one of the boys on the floor. A judicious sprinkling of catsup, a little blurring and retouching and I have a picture.

My editor, of course, never asks me how I got the shot—he just demands that it be on his desk. Sometimes a fellow on the street can be induced to pose for a dollar or two and the picture can be taken on the very location of the demise.

"Hell, I Can't Do That!"

The publisher hit the city room one day. His wife had just discovered that one of her Chinese houseboys had been induced to take a pipe of opium and was thus unable to do his daily task. When he recovered and explained the reason for his disability, the publisher's wife had a fit. She commandeered her publisher-husband and demanded that he use the paper to clean up the opium spots around town. The big boss laid down the order to the city editor and he called me in.

"You know some of the opium lay-outs around the city; go out and get some pictures of the guys actually smoking the stuff. Take Mike Reynols with you and bring back addresses. It's the Old Man's orders."

"Hell, I can't do that," I blurted out. "I don't want to find myself on a marble slab some morning and you know that's just what would happen if I took pictures in a joint and it was knocked over."

"All right," the City Editor came back at me, "if you can't handle the job you can go down and get your cheque. I'm through trying to work with prima-donna photographers who don't want to do anything dangerous. I can hire plenty of guys who'll come back with those pictures and be glad the assignment's so easy."

I did some fast thinking. I was drawing a nice fat salary and I knew he was right when he said he could get plenty of other guys to take the pictures.

"All right," I finally said. "I'll get them."

I called the reporter with whom I was to work down to my cubby-hole.

"Looks pretty tough, Mike," I moaned wistfully. "We will probably be in 'Vital Statistics' in the next few days. Frankly, I don't like this assignment."

"I don't like it any better than you do," Mike assured me. "What can we do?"

We both started thinking.

All Fakes!

A week later our paper hit the streets with a story on the opium joints around town. It was a peach of a story. I had four good pictures of mugs smoking pipes and the pictures hit page one. The mayor, chief of police and the police commissioners also hit page one denying there were such dens of iniquity in the city.

The next day the paper printed the addresses and the town went wild. Circulation jumped twelve thousand. In an hour the police made four raids and gathered up a complete set of pipes, some Yen-shee and a small quantity of un-cooked opium.

Mike and I went around with a police guard—the editor asked for that. We were quite happy, though, and we had good cause to be. We were perfectly safe. The pictures were the best fakes I ever took!

Mike and I had hired a few tramps, rented four apartments in the Chinese section of the city; bought opium pipes sub-rosa from a local importer; purchased the Yen-shee and opium from an underworld connection we had, and then proceeded to fake a story and take the pictures. I distorted the faces enough to make identification impossible, but, on the whole, the pictures were honeys.

Of course, when the police raided the apartments there wasn't anyone in them. Our next edition came out with a story about a leak in the police department. After that the story died down. The publisher and his wife came down and congratulated the editor. The editor gave Mike and me a five dollar increase in salary and a big bonus. Yes, there's money in exclusive fake news photos.

Beauty On The Beach

Often news pictures are faked when it might not even seem necessary. Take society pictures. They aren't even essential.

One of the local beauties went to Europe, however, and while on one of the beaches, saved a man's life. A search through the photo files failed to give a picture of the society girl in a bathing suit. The editor wanted her in a bathing suit. He got the picture that evening in time to make the bulldog edition.

Simple, too. We made a composite picture—the face of the society girl and the body of a professional model. Local friends revealed the style of her swim suit, and, if I do say so, she certainly got the best of it as far as her figure was concerned.

We did get a rather huffy letter from the life-saving lady asking us where we got the picture. We never told her, we just let her guess.

In The Electric Chair

I have faked many other pictures. Wrecks often are hard to reach. But we have in the morgue a number of wreck pictures, and it's only a case of matching the make of car and the positions. And these details can be obtained over the telephone. A photo seems to draw more interest than a simple sketch, thus the reason for faking.

Some years ago, a mass-circulation sheet carried the picture of a woman dying in the electric chair. It was blurred, it was indistinct—but it created a sensation. I don't know whether or not the picture was a fake, but I do know one thing—I could fake a similar picture in less than an hour!

All you have to do is rig up a back-ground that is suitable, dress models in styles similar to those used, pose them, and snap the shutter. The faces are then "arted" out and the actual features placed in position. Rather simple, isn't it?

In the present war, fake news pictures are often released as a means of propaganda.

In other instances, photos are re-captioned to lead the reader to think that they are recent when they are, frequently, years old.

Don't get me wrong and figure that all news pictures are fakes. Many pictures that appear in the daily papers are the result of long hours of waiting and dangerous work. It's often easier to fake, though, as I've told you.

By faking, I earn a very fat salary cheque as an ace photographer who always gives the desk a picture. Better men who bring in the real thing—but less often—get about half what I get a week. They don't show up with the sensational pictures that I do. **They can't if they don't fake.**

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FOR LAWYERS AND BUSINESSMEN

"INDIAN COMPANY LAW" By M. J. Sethna. (Second Edition) Price Rs. 7|8|-)

This handsome volume supplied the long felt need of an exhaustive work on this subject of growing importance. It is a considerably enlarged edition with several Appendices of practical utility containing the various Forms together with the Indian Companies Rules, 1941 as well as lists of the documents required by law to be filed before the Registrar or to be kept at the registered office of the Company. The inclusion of all this material makes the book indispensable to the Company Secretary. The book is full of case-law, English and Indian,—containing as it does over 700 cases—and it will therefore also be of great use to legal practitioners.

The book has some special features worth noting. A separate chapter is devoted to Insurance Companies, and another one to Income-tax and Super-tax in relation to registered Companies which outline the main relevant features of the Insurance Act of 1938 and the Income-tax Act of 1922 respectively as amended upto date.

Subject-By-Subject

The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1936 which came into force on 15th January, 1937 has to a very great extent revised and overhauled the parent Act of 1913 and made several new changes of far-reaching importance, the merits of which the author has discussed in a fairly long introduction. The book is written in the "subject-by-subject" style in which the various sections of the Act have been grouped together while the full text of the Act with all the latest amendments is to be found at the end. This has been necessitated by the fact that in the Act itself sections relating to the same subject have been scattered apart and a "section-by-section" treatment of the subject by the author might have appeared illogical. The author's commentary is well-arranged and lucid and the mass of information contained in the book speaks of an enormous amount of labour put in by the author.

Altogether, it is a book of great practical utility which should be very popular both with the busy legal practitioner as well as with the Company Secretary.

J. R. V.

Psychology For Young

CHARACTER BUILDING, a Course of Commonsense Psychology, By RAI BAHADUR DIWAN CHAND OBHRAI, published by The Civil & Military Gazette Ltd., Lahore, and priced at Re. 1/4/0, is cast into 169 paragraphs that roam from glands, clearing of bowels, Eudocrinology, breathing exercises, yoga, fruit diet, meaning, purpose and secret of life and work, mental training, principles of salesmanship, problem of income, problem of over-weight and problem of union, to Mahomed, Buddha, Nanak, Christ, Krishna, the plan of God and solution of the problem. The author has, evidently, thought on a number of topics of vital interest to young people and has put down his thoughts with the best goodwill and after testing them by trial and experience, in a connected form under the title of this book. It may be read by young people with great profit to themselves.

N. H. P.

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Everyone Not A Poet

LOTUS-POOL by H. S. Mordia, B.A., LL.B. (Agra), M.R.A.S. (London), Advocate, M.C.A.B. (Udaipur State), Visharad, Sahitya Bhushan, Mordia Book House, Udaipur. Pp. 51. Price Rupee One.

Reading this book of verses by Mr. Mordia, already the author of two books "Pratap The Great" and "Fatta The Ideal", significant lines from one of Herbert Read's poems come to mind irrepressibly:

'The golden lemon is not made
but grows on a green tree.'
(From 'Song').

The late Sir Augustine Birrell, one of the most distinguished of English critics eminent both for their illuminating commonsense and sound impartial judgment, placed absolute sincerity as the first requisite quality or mark of a good critic. Says Principal Seshadri in the course of his Foreword to this volume: 'Mr. Mordia's poems are (thus) of varied interest. He has the pure lyrical spirit, though in the matter of the technique of poetry, he has still to make considerable advance, conforming to accepted principles of metre and rhyme.' And Matthew Arnold wanted the critic of literature to step out of the way and let readers judge for themselves. So, here I reproduce a few lines from Mr. Mordia's poems:

'I love and you reject
See! there is god:
I know, I am not beautiful:
My hair are not,
As soft as silk;' etc.

.....

'Yet—yet O lover mine,
I am what I am;
With the smell—
That He has given:
Smell that knows
No smell,' etc.
(From 'To A Lover').

Take these lines from another poem, 'Miss Success':

"Why so much
This colour and anger, Miss?"
Quoth the poor student,
With his finger on his book.'

Another rather ambitious poem entitled 'England Versus India' is responsible for these:

'In Cricket see!
O happy Nayudu!
There is no defeat,
It is merely a chance,
A dance and a romance
This my humble plea.'

Perhaps the most surprising stanzas in the whole volume would appear to be the following from the last piece in the book, 'My Marriage':

'Stop this child marriage!
Stop this Living-widowhood!
Stop—stop this Student-marriage!
And stop these systems cruel
and crude!

.....

In marriage selection must be
free;
Each must be free to talk and
win—win
Once heart. Each must be
ripened,
Before pleasing others part.
I was married when I was a
child,
For my grandmother was eager
to see
Me father soon. Stop this love,
This love, which makes His
Creation weak, my life dull
And hell His golden-boon!
Boon O boon!
This marriage-boon.

I cannot understand how or why an eminent professor, who is also a writer of poems himself agreed to write a foreword to a book of poems of this extremely mediocre quality. And what staggers me most is the fact that the volume is dedicated by his permission to the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who is as great a poet as supreme craftsman. The only possible explanation seems to me that the noble Bard of Shantiniketan had never seen these verses before accepting the inscription.

No, Mr. Mordia, however great a position you be holding in the State of Udaipur, it confers on you no authority to perpetrate such fifth-rate stuff and call it 'poetry'! This product of the bazaars will not do for us, friend.

—P. R. K.

"THE STUDENT"

The current number of "The Student" the organ of the All-India Students' Federation published from Jubbulpore, contains in its 43 pages a wide variety of fare, likely to be of great interest to the student community.

Besides the editorial and the notes written in the usual vigorous, flamboyant style characteristic of regenerate studenthood and the usual features such as Reviews, Gossip, information relating to Universities and the Student world, the journal carries some special features.

Of these there are two informative articles, one entitled "Can Soviet Union Withstand Hitler" and another on the "International Student Movement." "At the Altar of Law" a satirical story by Yashpal depicting the cruel rigidity of the Law and putting it in its true colours and "Frontline" intended to be a poetical call to form some sort of a United Front between India and Russia, complete the account of this issue.

The management of the journal has promised a combined issue for September-October which is intended to be a Soviet Russia Number. Doubtless this number will be looked forward to by all readers of "The Student".

G. S. K.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Public Finance and Our Poverty, by J. C. Kumarappa, (Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad).

The Discipline for Non-Violence, by R. B. Gregg (Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad)

Madhukar (Guj.) by Vinoba Bhave (Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad).

Lotus Pool, by H. S. Mordia (Mordia Book House, Udaipur)

Birth of Jesus, by Dr. B. Ahmed (Dar-ul-Kutub Islamia, Ahmediya Buildings Lahore) price As. 8.

THE BOYS' FRIEND

A special issue of this six-monthly magazine, which is called the "Hidayatullah Number", was issued last month by the students of the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona, on the eve of the retirement of their popular Headmaster, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hidayatullah, after a devoted service of full 30 years. This special number contains articles, both in English and Urdu, from the students of the school, past and present, as well as from the admirers of Mr. Hidayatullah. Most of the articles deal with the personal qualities of head and heart of the retiring headmaster and also with his services done to the school and indirectly, to the city of Poona. Articles by Messrs S. A. Brelvi, S. B. Kazi, Hameed A. Khan, M. I. Baig, Z. A. Barni, Syed Ibn-e-Ali and Ale Muhammad Ansari are worthy of perusal. Maulvi Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, Principal Bazl-ur Rahman, Prof. Abdul Bari and Prof. Siraj Husain Naqvi have sent affectionate messages on the occasion. Prof. Abdul Haq's quatrains are simply splendid. The special number is enough to show the great esteem in which the retiring headmaster was held by his pupils and by others who came in contact with him in one way or the other. The general get-up of this issue is all that can be desired. It is priced at Rs. 1-8-0. We also wish many years of useful life to Mr. Hidayatullah and hope that he will continue to serve the cause of education which has always been dear to his heart.

The number contains a portrait of Mr. Hidayatullah. Several other photographs showing the activities of students adorn the same.

"B"

Village and Towns as Social Patterns, by B. K. Sarkar, (Chakravarty Chatterji & Co., 15 College Square Calcutta).

Vishva Dhyana (Hindi) by K. N. Gupta (Kelarwani Publishers, Daraganj, Prayag).

The Astrological Self-Instructor, by B. S. Rao (The Astrological Office, P. O. Basvangudi, Bangalore).

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

DO YOU BELIEVE IN GOD?

MIRA & MAHAVIR or BELIEF IN GOD (A Play in One Act) by N. V. THADANI, Hindu College, Delhi). In this interesting book of 35 pages, the author seeks by means of a dialogue between brother and sister, to demonstrate the existence of God. The author holds the opinion that the educated young man to-day "is as earnest as ever, and is not less willing to learn—"even" to believe in God—if only some one could teach him. But he will not take things on trust, and that is a sign of a growing and healthy mind". In this little book the author, appreciating this attitude of mind, through the mouth of Shri Krishna, appeals to the common sense and normal experience of humanity, in proof of the existence of God, and in the end succeeds in his beneficent endeavour, by leading Mahavir, with gentle steps, from atheism to belief in God.

N. H. P.

DENTAL HYGIENE

Mr. K. D. Jila the dentist now practising at Navsari is well-known for publishing works on dental hygiene, some of which have been reviewed in these columns. He has just added another volume to his list—the 24th of the "Dr. Jila's Dental Series"—entitled "The Joy of Living". As the author points out, the "joy of living comes only to those who have health", and health cannot be gained if the oral hygiene is neglected, as the mouth is the gateway of human body, which really makes or mars the health of human beings. The major portion of the book is thus devoted to dental hygiene with valuable suggestions for do's and dont's. An instructive chapter is reserved for "how to keep children's teeth well". His only pleasure in life, as the author points out, at the outset, quoting Margaret Fuller, "if you have knowledge let others light their candles at it", is to spread useful knowledge to the public in general. The author's appeal for monetary help from benevolent persons to enable him to distribute free of charge his publications, as he has been hitherto doing, to the general public and to schools and such institutions, will, it is hoped, find ready response.

A. R.

GANDHI ASTROLOGER

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OUR SHORT STORY

By JAMES FREEMAN

TWO MEN AND A GIRL

"There's something about this I don't like," Nick Ryerson said.

"You mean," I asked him, "that maybe Don Andrews was murdered?"

"That's about it," Nick said. "Maybe he didn't commit suicide after all."

"That's ridiculous," I told him. "The note he wrote said he committed suicide. We found a glass with poison in it beside his body and his finger-prints were on the glass. Also, who would want to kill him and why?"

"Let's go have a talk with the kid's uncle."

Don Andrews' uncle was William Storm; he lived in an apartment house on Third Street. Don had lived there too. It was a swell looking apartment with eight rooms and two baths. Mr. Storm met us in the library and his face was haggard and tired looking.

"I got a hunch your nephew didn't commit suicide, but was murdered," Nick Ryerson said. "Maybe you could help us."

William Storm's eyes kindled. He was a fine looking man, with a theory I'll not rest easily until the murderer is brought to justice. No one will ever know how much Don meant to me."

"Well, that's fine," Nick said. "Now how about his friends. We got to establish a motive, and the only way we can do that is by talking with people who might have killed him."

William Storm thought hard. We was a fine looking man, with greying hair and a nice build. Maybe forty-one or forty-two. "I can't think of anyone who could want to harm Don. He wasn't very well and didn't go out much except day times. He liked to play tennis. He played with a man named Bob Sutton."

"Did he have any girl friends?" Nick asked.

"None that I know about," said Mr. Storm.

"We'll go have a talk with Mr. Sutton."

We found Sutton at the tennis club to which Don Andrews had belonged and had a talk with him, but it didn't get us anywhere. He knew just where he was when Don had taken the poison and could prove it.

"I guess it was suicide after all," I said.

"Maybe it was," Nick said. We separated. He called me up the next morning. "I found out Andrews had a lady friend," he said. "Meet me down at headquarters."

"Where are we going?" I asked him.

"Out to have another talk with William Storm."

Storm was just getting up when we got there. "I found out Don had a girl friend," Nick said. "Now we got to go careful. I got a hunch. We'll go see an astrologer."

"What good will that do?" Storm asked.

Nick looked surprised. "Why, say! Those folks can tell you anything."

You could tell Storm thought it was foolish, but he got his hat and we went to an astrologer Nick knew. The astrologer, a woman, looked into a crystal ball and did a lot of hocus-pocus stuff; then he looked at William Storm.

"You are in great trouble," she said. "There has been a death. Someone close to you." Her eyes widened. "It is murder."

"Who is the murderer?" Nick asked.

"That I cannot tell, except to say that it was a man who was insanely jealous."

William Storm snorted. "This is ridiculous. I'm going home."

"Wait a minute," said Nick. "Let's drop in at a handwriting expert's and show him the suicide note."

Storm agreed, though you could see he was disgusted. The handwriting expert looked at the note. "This is a forgery," he said. "It is not the natural handwriting of anyone."

"What did the man look like who wrote it?" Nick asked.

He was close to middle age, rather tall, handsome and extremely intelligent. Something important was preying on his mind."

"That's the biggest piece of nonsense I ever heard of," Storm said when we were outside. "What does it prove?"

"Maybe nothing," said Nick. "Well, thanks a lot, Mr. Storm. Good night."

Storm went home, and so did I. I didn't want to offend Nick, but it seemed to me he was growing a little childish. However, the next morning I read in the paper that the murderer of Don Andrews had been arrested and had confessed to the crime. His name was William Storm.

"How about this?" I asked Nick when I got down to headquarters.

He grinned. "Well, it was like this: We knew that that writing was a forgery, but we didn't say anything because we hadn't got a suspect. Then Storm told us Don had no lady friends, but I found out he had one whom he'd been bringing to the house a lot, so Storm must have known about her. Well, his lying like that made me suspicious, so I tried to find the girl, but she was out of town. Then I pulled that old gag about astrologers and handwriting experts describing the murderer, but it didn't affect Storm at all.

"Then the girl came back and I had a talk with her and then went up to Storm's house and accused him, telling him that the girl had confessed, and he broke."

"What was the motive?" I asked.

"Nothing," Nick said, "except that he had fallen in love with that girl and Don was in his way."

* * *

A PREACHER had delivered a stirring sermon at a revival service, and a number of the listeners were moved to tears.

When leaving the church a woman remarked to her neighbour: "I noticed that you were not crying. Was it not a great sermon?"

"Why should I be crying? I don't belong to this parish."

The woman looked into a crystal ball and did a lot of hocus-pocus.

Just think! I had a cold last night!

Here it was the day before the biggest social event of the season, and I could feel a cold coming on—I had a running nose and a stuffed-up head.

By bedtime my nose was so stuffed-up I could hardly breathe. I used Mistol—and almost immediately I could feel the congestion loosening up.

When I awoke in the morning, my cold was gone. I can heartily recommend Mistol for head colds, catarrh, and Calcutta throat. Doctors say you should use Mistol regularly because it removes germ-carrying mucus from the nose and throat. You then avoid many contagious ailments that originate there.

For sale at all chemists, stores, and bazaars

At the first sneeze
STOP THAT COLD WITH
Mistol

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Wash Your Mouth, Nose and Throat
with
GLYMOL
EFFICIENT
ANTISEPTIC
GARGLE & WASH
Invaluable during
Epedemic
HARMLESS
NON-IRRITANT
AGREEABLE

BENGAL CHEMICAL.
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY.
Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

'DEATH TRAPS'!

Four House-Collapses In Bombay In A Single Fortnight Render 400 People Homeless; Something Should Be Done About It-But What?

It was nearing two o'clock in the morning. The temperature had shot up and those who lived in a four-storeyed building at Sheikh Budan Cummruddin Street, near the J. J. Hospital, were feeling uneasy. In the sepulchral silence of the small hours of the morning, the rickety wooden staircase of the building trembled as they came down.

Suddenly there was bustle and excitement in the building. Ten minutes later, the front portion of the building came toppling down. The rubble, the timber structure, the window frames and the rest of the building lay heaped on the ground. Six persons writhed and groaned under the debris, surrounded by a gritty cloud. The sound of the collapse came like a crack of thunder and those living in the adjoining buildings, formed in a back-to-back fashion, were roused from the slumber.

Fire-Brigade On The Spot

Immediately the crowd swelled on the street and sleepy faces gazed at the heart-rending spectacle in a helpless manner. Sometime later, fire-engines clanged their way to the spot and two children, one hardly a year old and another ten years old, and five persons, including a woman were dragged from the debris. The two children died.

Over 125 persons living in that building have now been compelled to live on the streets. Rice, wheat and "dhal" and the other numerous articles of their daily use were either swallowed by the debris or locked in the remnant of the tottering building.

The fallen portion of the building was barricaded and a day-and-night Police vigil was kept. For a few days, the inhabitants of the house hoped to get back the scanty belongings which could be rescued. They came and waited and stared at the building and went away disappointed.

Unlucky Horse-Shoe

They could only see those particles which hung on the walls. The very ropes used for hanging rags of clothes on the ground floor could be seen to have been frayed to a fringe. In another corner, there was a bunch of beads which painfully awoke the memories of the past. One could also see a blackened horse-shoe nailed to the wall for luck. The possessor must have expected like Micawber that something would turn up to relieve his hopeless poverty. But they saw that the horse-shoe brought disaster and homelessness in its wake! There were also twisted tin mugs, broken earthen pots and grisly pans. The broken water-tap, with its missing spigot, was continuously pouring out water from the fourth storey.

Days passed into weeks and still the Police kept watch and the debris stood blocking half the road. The inmates of the house ceased to come to the building. They reconciled themselves to their new fate and forgot altogether about their belongings and about the disaster which befell them and jogged on with their respective avocations.

Like An Epidemic

This is not merely a solitary instance of house-collapse in the city. Within a fortnight three earlier collapses had occurred, in which at least two children and one woman were killed and scores of others thrown on the streets to shift for themselves.

Like seasonal epidemics with which the city of Bombay has now become familiar, the calamity of the house-collapses has now come to stay as a yearly feature. This year the pace had been rather quickened and that is why the problem has been forcefully brought to the forefront.

To a layman this may not look like a problem at all. Old and tottering houses may be counted and demolished and the danger to life and limb may be permanently done away with.

But to those who are in charge of our civic administration, this is a real and live but yet complicated problem raising several issues.

In the first place, unlike the cities in Europe and America, in this city, the building code does not impose on the owner of the building any specific responsibility for the safety of the tenants

Dangerous Timber

In the second place, the exterior appearance of a building does not necessarily warrant its safety. Nor can it be regarded that every crack is a dangerous crack. There can be in scientific parlance, an "expansion crack", a crack due to expansion or contraction of steel embedded in walls, as steel, like human beings, is susceptible to heat and cold.

Generally collapses occur in timber frame buildings erected prior to 1905, as at the time no restrictions were placed on the construction of timber frame buildings, as regards height of timber frame construction and that is why there are so many tall dangerous buildings of timber frame construction in the "B" and "C" wards of the city. In such buildings, three sides of the posts and ends of beams, I am authoritatively told, are usually embedded in masonry and the decay in them can only be detected after the walls are hewed away and the ends of posts and beams are exposed. In the course of time, woodwork so embedded deteriorates owing to moisture penetrating through walls and floors. The decay is more rapid and dangerous in washing places and water-closet blocks owing to the percolation of water and it is for this reason that mostly washing places and water-closet blocks are more liable to collapse.

"Six persons groaned and writhed under the debris"

Tenants Are Afraid

In the third place, the Municipal Inspection Staff, burdened with other work, carry out inspections of buildings mostly on receipt of information about cracks and fissures in the walls and the dangerously sagging and sometimes swinging beams and posts. Although scrupulous care is being taken by the Municipal Staff in refusing to divulge the source of information about the decaying and tottering buildings to their owners, it is found that the tenants, mostly poor and used to a life of squalor and discomforts, are afraid to inform the authorities about the condition of buildings they live in, lest they should be ejected from the buildings.

In the fourth place, there is nothing to prevent the owner of the building from carrying out repairs and patchwork without the help of the licensed surveyor. War conditions have helped him to make ample use of inferior and unreliable material for such work. In repairs and patchwork, mostly timber and cement are used. The cost of timber has gone up by 50 to 70 per cent. There is a rise of 30 to 35 per cent. in cement. Other materials, apart from steel, have recorded a rise of about 25 per cent.

"Bhatia Baug" Fraternity

There are in the city of Bombay over 55,000 buildings and it may be safely assumed that 25,000 buildings are old. But every old building is not a dangerous building which deserves to be pulled down. Yearly about 1,000 notices are being sent by the Municipal authorities to the owners of the buildings to keep them in order and secure to the safety of the tenants. Over 90 per cent. of these orders are complied with.

(Continued On Page 24)

K. U. KINI,

One of our staff reporters, was asked to follow-up the recent cases of house-collapses in the city and, after careful investigation, has turned in an article that every city father should read. And also every tenant. For it vitally concerns his safety and the safety of his family.

Tarred, tinned sheets, supported by bamboos—can they make the buildings secure?

"They came and waited and stared at the building and went away disappointed."

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

PERSONAL

For getting gent-lady-girl friends join "Aesthetic Society, 161|21 Dadar Main Road, Bombay." Particulars free. (15234)

FORECAST

Earn Rs. 126|- with guarantee with a nominal investment of Rs. 12 within any six days. See M. Sorabji, Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Library. (15241)

ASTROLOGY.

Future! 2 questions answered free! Send 5 1|4 as. stamps, birth data Life-reading Re. 1|4 (I.P.O.) 5 questions 9 1|4 as. stamps. K. S. Srinivasmurthi Sudharak, Chamarajnagar, (Mysore State). (15243)

TO BE LET

Airy modern style Blocks, Double Rooms, Single Rooms, Garages, Shops. Suitable rent. Apply J. K. Building, Gamdevi. Phone 42228. (15160)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted:—Applications are invited from Gentlemen of high social standing for managerships of Branches of an established Indian Life Insurance Company to be opened at provincial or Divisional headquarters all over India. Terms to suit individual status and merits. Apply with full particulars to Post Box No. 2154, G.P.O. Calcutta. (15169)

Public Notices

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER Bombay Central Public Works Division, Central Government Offices Building, Queen's Road, Bombay, invites tenders from approved 1st Class Contractors upto 12 noon on 25th October, 1941, for the work of "Proposed Civil Aerodrome at Nagpur (Sonegaon)—Sub--head-Construction of landing ground, fencing, drains and roads." Approximate cost of the work is Rs. 3,99,625|-.

Tender form, plans and conditions of contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 10-4-0 which amount is not refundable. (6250)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Throw away glasses—Bring normal vision to your eyes through nature's own treatment. Cure of all eye troubles without operation or glasses. Dr. Narulal's Pioneer Eye Clinic, 12-Temple Road, Lahore. (15195)

BOMBAY

PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTES TO THE MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE OF THE YEAR—1941

PRAKASH'S

DARSHAN

Released Under Thundering Plaudits of the Fans of

JYOTI
PREM ADIB
and
BHUDO ADVANI

The Favourite Trio Of The Indian Filmdom!

It's a powerful story with an undying theme for the elevation of the SOCIETY!

NOW SHOWING AT:

L'AMINGTON

TALKIES

3 SHOWS DAILY
4-30, 7-15 and 10 P. M.

MATINEEE: AT 1-45 P. M. TODAY
Mon. Tues and Thus.

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE!

BROADWAY

(DADAR)

Now Indian
SHOWING

From Sat. 18th Oct.

The Year's Best Comedy

HOLIDAY IN BOMBAY

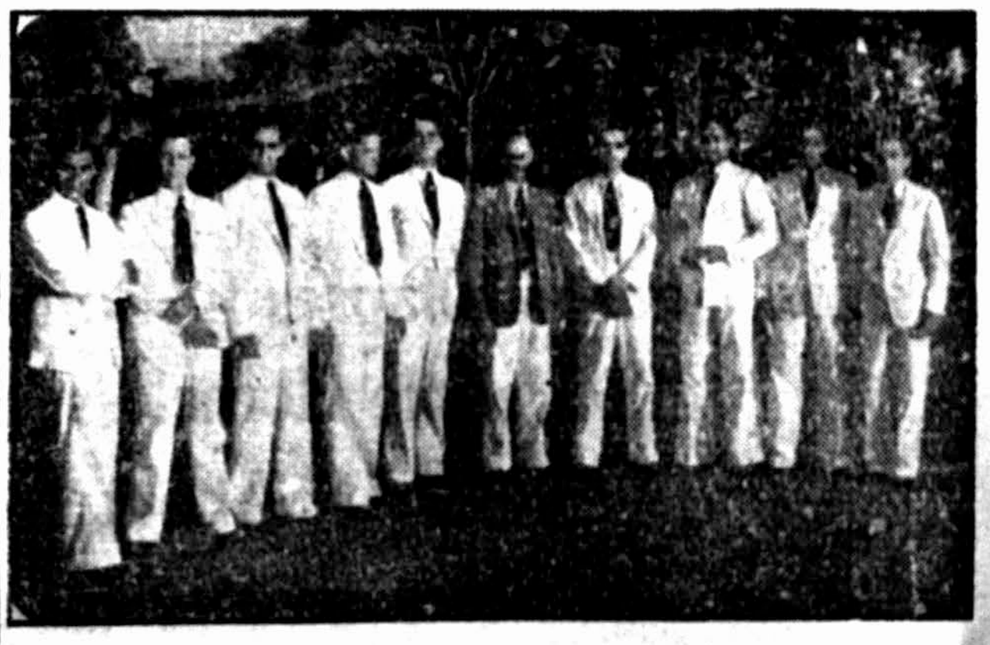
Starring:

SABITADEVI
SHOBHANA
SAMARTH

Daily 3 SHOWS

4-30, 7 & 10 p. m.

Mat. 2 p. m. Sun. Mon. Tues.



All-India candidates selected to undergo training at the Flying Club, Patna, to enable them to join the R.I.A.F.

PROTECTION TO PROSPECTIVE HAJIS

Slight Increase In Fares For 1940 Season

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

A Press 'Communique' says:—This year again in spite of war-time difficulties arrangements have been made to transport Muslim pilgrims from India to perform the Haj in Arabia and necessary shipping is being made available. To enable the fare for the sea journey to be kept down even in present circumstances to a level which will not be prohibitive for poorer pilgrims, His Majesty's Government and the Government of India have agreed to guarantee the shipowners against loss to the extent of their expenditure on elements of the fare which are the creation of war conditions such as the cost of war risk insurance on pilgrim ships and expenditure on account of any abnormal detention of ships.

SLIGHT INCREASE

As a result it has been possible to keep pilgrim fares close to last season's level. A small increase has been necessitated by the general rise in food prices and there will be a flat rate addition of Re. one to meet the increased incidence of Jedda sanitation dues at the ruling rate of exchange. The comparable cost to the pilgrim of a return deck passage Bombay-Jedda will be Rs. 200 as against Rs. 195 in 1940. In addition, however, the customary Kamaran quarantine fee of Rs. 3 will have to be paid. No charge on this account was included in last year's fares as, in the conditions then prevailing, pilgrim ships had to be released from the obligation to put in at Kamaran.

There will be sailings from Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta and measures have been taken to afford pilgrims the fullest protection.—A. P.

Decree Against City Solicitor

Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay passed a decree for Rs. 650 and costs, and Rs. 68 Professional costs in a suit filed by K. A. Fitter against Manekshaw P. Lala, an Attorney of the High Court of Bombay carrying on business in the name of Messrs. Lala & Co., Solicitors.

The learned Judge in passing the decree observed that the Defendant attorney had not the fairness to admit the receipt of cheques until the respective bank clerks produced the statements of the Plaintiff's account.

It was alleged by the Defendant that the various payments by cheques were made by the Plaintiff to him towards a debt of about Rs. 1,100 or so due by one Wadia to him. There was no evidence in support of this allegation. No evidence was adduced by the Defendant to prove the existence of any such debt alleged to be due to him by Wadia.

The learned Judge held that the Defendant did not have any credible evidence to prove his case and that he had been shifting his ground as it suited him. He, therefore, decreed the Plaintiff's suit with costs

From this judgment and decree there was an appeal made to the Full Bench of the Small Causes Court. The Learned Judges of the Full Bench after issuing a rule and hearing the case discharged the rule with Rs. 34 as professional costs on the grounds that they were unable to disturb the judgment as the same was not against weight of evidence as alleged and that only questions of facts were involved.

Mr. Rustom R. Dadachanji and Mr. Oak appeared for the Plaintiff.

Mr. H. Pardiwalla and Mr. Khambatta, Barristers-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. S. B. Dady-Buljor and Hiloovala, Advocates, appeared for defendant.

Was What Amery Said True?

Lalchand On Production Of Internal Combustion Engines In India

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

Mr. Lalchand Hirachand in the course of a statement says that he was surprised to read the statement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons in reply to Col. Wedgewood that it is not a practical proposition to manufacture internal combustion engines in India during the present war.

Mr. Lalchand points out that there are several firms in India making internal combustion engines. His own firm has been making internal combustion engines upto 100 horse power for the last ten years, "successfully competing with foreign manufacturers. We are supplying internal combustion engines to the Government of India too."

He regrets that authority is vested in the hands of people who always say 'no' to any proposition placed before them without going into its merits.—A. P.

KAPURTHALA'S SENIOR MAHARANI DEAD

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

H. H. the senior Maharani of Kapurthala died at noon to-day owing to heart failure at Mussoorree, says a telegram received from the Private Secretary, at Mussoorree. The telegram adds that the body is being taken to Kapurthala for cremation to-morrow.—A. P.

SIR AKBAR HYDARI VISITS RADIO STATION

Spends Busy Day In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir Akbar Hydari, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, had a busy programme this morning.

He visited the All-India Radio Studio in the morning where he was received by Mr. A. S. Bokhari, Controller of Broadcasting, and Mr. Lakshmanan. He spent about an hour at a studio.

At the Metro, he witnessed some films in connection with war publicity. Later, he met the Working Committee of the Bombay War Publicity.

Battered But Not Beaten!

Steel Wall Around Moscow

GERMAN ADVANCE SLOWS DOWN

The tenacity and ferocity of the Russian resistance has more than matched the German will to advance and has introduced the time element which may well stand the defenders of Moscow in good stead, should they be called upon to man their gates.

Meanwhile, the German Military Command proclaims the conclusion of the battle of Briansk and Vyasma and claims to have taken 6,48.196 prisoners.

"MORE STRENUOUS AND MORE BLOODY"

MOSCOW, Oct. 18.

Better outlook at the point where the Germans broke through in the attack on Moscow and increase in Russian confidence of successful resistance although the situation is still grave, are expressed in dispatch from a war correspondent in the Vyasma direction of the front to the Communist party newspaper "Pravda" to-day.

The "Pravda" correspondent continues: "the fighting becomes more strenuous and more bloody with every hour. Red Army troops have beaten off several violent attacks of the enemy. Thirty enemy tanks which broke into an aerodrome in the vicinity of Kalinin were completely destroyed. Our troops which were cut off from their main forces during the first day of the German offensive are fighting unremittingly. Striving to join their units they are at the same time diverting part of the advancing German forces. Building of fortifications at the approaches to Moscow is proceeding on a large scale. Fresh reinforcements, detachments of armed workers and employees from the capital are fully determined to defend their city and are moving up to the front line."

"Confidence Increasing"

The whole of yesterday was spent in fierce fighting, declares the correspondent, who adds: "Our troops continue to hold the main fortified positions and in a number of sectors were counter-attacking. Both sides sustained heavy losses. Confidence in the success of our resistance is increasing however, in the sector where the enemy managed to break through the line of our defences although the situation is still grave."

Shifting Fortune Of War

Of the southern Front, the "Pravda" correspondent writes: "German troops are intensifying their attacks on the Donetz basin and the Azov sea coast. Red Army troops are putting up a determined resistance. Fighting is so fierce that many villages change hands several times."

"Slowing Down Of Nazi Advance"

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Both the Russian and German communiques indicate that the fighting on the Eastern Front has been fierce and stubborn during the past twenty four hours and particularly so in the central sector, says "Annalist" in a military commentary.

That there has been no large movement in the battle for Moscow is significant because it reflects as intensification of Russian resistance and unquestionable slowing down of the German advance. London has little or no detailed news from Russia with which to augment the various communiques but the character of the fighting over the last two days has induced no atmosphere of pessimism.

Hard Nut To Crack!

The tenacity and ferocity of the Russian resistance has more than matched the German will to advance and has introduced the time element which may well stand the defenders of Moscow in good stead, should they be called upon to man their gates.

The Russian Radio speaks today of a "steel wall" around Moscow in relation to the men of Russia who have risen in defence of their city. There is in point of fact a continuous defence system around Moscow and this is arranged in considerable depth. German columns have yet to impinge upon solid and cleverly camouflaged works.

In the opinion of those most qualified to judge, this perimeter provides a hard nut to crack and one upon which massed Panzer thrusts could easily be dented, should the Germans succeed in defeating or by passing the Russian reinforcements now on march to engage them.

Factories Blown Up

The Russians are powerfully countering the German attempt in the south to reach the industrial Don basin, according to a war correspondent's dispatch from the Front. The correspondent says that severe fighting is going on in Mariupol area, hundred miles south of Kharkov. The German advance along the shores of the sea of Azov had been costly, anti-tank defences claiming a number of lorries, guns and mortars. He adds that Mariupol was evacuated some days before the arrival of Germans but workers in factories continued to work until the very last minute and blow up the factories when the Germans arrived.

In the Central sector enemy reinforcements are flowing in and Russian resistance is also growing. The Germans claim to have reached a point east of Tula, 120 miles south east of the capital. If this is true, this is the deepest penetration made so far by the Germans and is aimed at cutting Moscow from the east.

"According To Plan", Says Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 18.

The German High Command reports that offensive operations in the East were proceeding according to plan. The Luftwaffe bombed by day port installations at Murmansk and military objectives in and around Moscow. The air attack against Moscow continued last night when utility plants in Leningrad were also bombed.—Reuter.

ODESSA, MASS OF FLAMES

LONDON, October 18.

The first Soviet account of the evacuation of Odessa is given by Comrade Kudrin in the "Pravda", quoted by the Moscow Radio. He says, "The evacuation took place under cover of several units which continued to resist the attacks of the enemy's battered troops and under cover of artillery fire from warships and the Air Force. The troops also evacuated all armaments, ammunition and equipment. The evacuation was so well organised that our troops sustained no losses. Soviet troops and the Home Guard from the beginning of the siege two months ago until the last day were firmly repelling continuous enemy onslaughts. The German assertion that Odessa was evacuated as the result of German and Rumanian attacks is a lie. The resistance of our troops is proved by the fact that they fought until the last day on the approaches to Odessa."

MASS OF FLAMES

The Italian correspondent on the Odessa front of the Italian newspaper "Stampa" quoted by the Vichy News Agency says: "Odessa is a last mass of flames. The fire has spread to the outskirts of the city.

"Wodden houses are being swallowed up rapidly by the flames and all around can be heard the crash of falling walls. Slight breeze which has sprung up is driving off huge clouds of smoke and dispersing soot from blazing petroleum."—Reuter.

"German Tanks Are Powerless"

BERNE, Oct. 18.

"German tanks are powerless in the terrain in which Russians planted mines as they would potatoes", says the war correspondent of the Milan newspaper "Corriere Della Serra". To overcome the minefields only the infantry is ready to sacrifice itself to open a narrow path so that tanks can come into action.—Reuter.

'RED' HUNT IN CALCUTTA

Eleven Arrests Follow Discovery Of 'Communist' Literature

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

Sreemati Protibha Ganguly, Head-Mistress of the Bharati Vidyabhavan, Chinsurah, who was arrested at her father's place at Faridpur under the Defence of India Rules in connection with the find of a cyclostyle machine and a large number of Communist documents by the Calcutta Special Branch Police in two houses of Zakaria Street and Hindusthan Park appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day who released her on a bail of Rs. 500.

About ten persons have also been arrested following the find of the above articles.—United Press.

Ex-Shah Of Iran

British Govt. Arranges For His Stay At Mauritius

The following 'communique' has been issued:—Owing to the war situation, it has been found desirable that H.I.M. the ex-Shah of Iran should proceed temporarily to Mauritius where he has just arrived. The Governor is arranging, in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty's Government, that his Imperial Majesty should receive every consideration during his stay.—A. P.

BENARES: — Fourteen Satyagrahi prisoners have been released from the Benares jail.

The Bombay Chronicle

WISHES ALL ITS HINDU READERS

A Happy And Prosperous Diwali

MALAYA PREPARES FOR WORST

Householders Near Waterfront Asked To Find Alternative Accommodation

SINGAPORE, Oct. 18.

Indicative of the calm preparedness for the worst as the result of the Japanese cabinet crisis. The newspaper, "Malaya Tribune" advises householders near the waterfront and defence emplacements—evacuation areas — to vacate and prepare to-day alternative accommodation.

The "Straits Times" opines that Japan will hesitate to take military action for the present either against Russia or somewhere in southward expansion area.

"We don't think the present political crisis is the forerunner of a deliberate entry into a war with Britain and the United States.

We see it as the beginning of another campaign of intimidation that will fall short of a declaration of war—except in the unlikely event of a complete collapse of Russia", adds the "Straits Times."

"By maintaining a state of tension in the Far East, Japan will be serving the interests of her Axis partners and at the same time keep alive the possibility of obtaining concessions as the price of remaining nominally non-belligerent."

LONDON, October 17.

Australia's decision to send railway stock worth one million pounds to Iran is described as one of the most important contributions to the war effort in materials which the Commonwealth has made. It will enable supplies to be speeded to Russia via, Iran.—Reuter.

PEACE PROFESSIONS OF JAPAN'S 'WAR CABINET'!

New Premier On His Aims

Settlement Of China 'Incident' And Prosperity Drive In East Asia

AGGRESSION AGAINST SIBERIA FEARED

TOKYO, October 18.

THE NEW JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER, LIEUT.-GENERAL TOJO ISSUED A STATEMENT THIS AFTERNOON AFTER A MEETING OF HIS CABINET. HE SAID THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WOULD CONTINUE TO EXECUTE THE BASIC POLICY OF BRINGING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT OF THE CHINA "INCIDENT" AND CREATING A SPHERE OF PROSPERITY IN EAST ASIA.

"TIES WITH TREATY NATIONS"

"Internally we must consolidate our wartime structure while externally we must strengthen our ties with treaty nations". Gen. Tojo added "I am confident that we can achieve these objectives through the firm determination of the entire nation. I ask the nation for full co-operation and faith in the Government and thereby justify the glorious three thousand year-old tradition of Japan".

Asserting that the way to overcome the present crisis confronting Japan lay in the speedy execution of suitable measures, Gen. Tojo said, "I am prepared to do my best to dispose the affairs of the state in my capacity as Premier". Gen. Tojo also broadcast this statement to the nation.

A STRONG CABINET.

On his accession to Premiership Lieutenant-General Hideki Tojo has been promoted to the rank of Full General. His investiture by the Emperor will be at 16.00 G.M.T., this afternoon. The first meeting of the new Cabinet will be held as soon as General Tojo returns from the Palace. Statements by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister will be made after the meeting.

The Cabinet is regarded as unprecedentedly strong as an administrative body. Mr. Shigenori Togo the new Foreign Minister was a former Ambassador in Moscow and Berlin.

Premier's Antecedents

The Domei News Agency recalls "his wide experience and skill were vitally instrumental in concluding a favourable fishery agreement with the Soviet Union in December 1938. Togo may be considered responsible also for the settlement of outstanding Soviet issues laying the groundwork which made possible the conclusion of a Trade Agreement and the Neutrality Act".

Prince Konoye, the retiring Prime Minister, exhausted by the heavy responsibilities of State attendant on his resignation, is said to have suddenly taken to his bed at his villa at Ogikubo, suffering with fever. His condition is however described as not serious, and he is reported to be resting comfortably.

HEADING FOR WAR?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The topic of the day is the Japanese Cabinet crisis. The view of the newspapers and the public here is that Japan is heading for war.

This view is further strengthened by Lt.-General Tojo being chosen to form a new Cabinet. He is definitely pro-Axis and studied military science at Berlin during his stay there in 1919 as Japan's military attache. He showed his hand when in 1939 he made his famous speech declaring the necessity of fighting China and Russian fronts and was at the same time confident of Japanese victory.

The morning papers of London advocate a firm policy towards Japan.

Aggression Against Siberia?

New York.—The first available United States press comment on the Change of Government in Tokyo comes largely from Interventionist newspapers. The majority agree in considering that possibilities of a peaceful solution are remote, but although a firm stand is demanded there is little disposition to lay down a specific course of action for the United States. It is generally accepted that the Cabinet reorganisations are the result of German successes in Russia and most of the papers —though not all—fully expect further Japanese aggression probably against Siberia.

New Japanese Cabinet

TOKYO:—The principal Ministers of the new Japanese Cabinet are:—

GENERAL TOJO, PREMIER AND WAR MINISTER,

SHIGENORI TOGO, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS;

ADMIRAL SHIMADA, MINISTER FOR NAVY;

MR. OKINORI KAYA, MINISTER OF FINANCE;

MR. SHINSUKI KISHI, FORMER VICE-MINISTER, NOW MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, AND,

VICE-ADMIRAL KEN TERAJIMA, MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The official Domei News Agency says that the new Cabinet "is vested with powers to direct the nation towards peace or war". Ministers for Welfare, Agriculture Forestry, Justice, Education and also the Governor of the Planning Board remain as in the Third Konoye Cabinet.

The Director of the Legislative Bureau is Mr. Eiichi Moriyama. The Cabinet Secretary is Mr. Naoki Hoshino and the President of the Information Board is Mr. Masayuki Tani.

"A WAR CABINET".

TOKYO.—Although the political complexion of the New Cabinet at present is not clear, pending the expected statement of policy, it is commonly believed to be "a war cabinet", despite the predominance of civilian Ministers, says Reuter's special correspondent. The retention of four civilians who were in the previous Cabinet is deemed more a matter of expediency than policy, and it is noteworthy that the Premier, General Tojo, himself concurrently assumed the War and Home portfolios. General Tojo is likely to be relieved of the post of Overseas Minister.

The choice of Mr. Shigenori Togo as Minister for foreign affairs is regarded as a possible clue of Japan's future foreign policy as Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Ambassador in London, is at present in Tokyo and was equally available.

Accordingly, some are inclined to believe that the administration will strive first to maintain quiet in the North, while leaving the position in the opposite direction to the suggestion of further developments. It should also be noted that Lieut-General Suzuki, Minister without portfolio, is also retained in his position.

JAPAN-U. S. 'PEACE' TALKS TO CONTINUE!

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

The State Department disclosed that Mr. Cordell Hull and Mr Sumner Welles conferred at length with the Japanese Ambassador Wakasugi yesterday. A State Department spokesman said that there was "general interchange of views" of United States and Japanese relations. Some officials expressed the belief that Wakasugi informed the State Department that negotiations for the solution of United States-Japanese differences would continue despite the new Cabinet.—Reuter.

"U. S. DETERMINED NOT TO EVADE RESPONSIBILITY"

War Swiftly Approaching Great Crisis: Australasia Alert: Joint Anti-Axis Front Essential

SYDNEY, Oct. 18.

ALTHOUGH IT IS KNOWN THAT THE GOVERNMENT VIEWS THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION WITH INCREASING GRAVITY, MR. CURTIN'S STATEMENT YESTERDAY IS HITHERTO THE ONLY OFFICIAL REACTION OFFICIAL CIRCLES ARE MAINTAINING A RESERVE WITH REGARD TO THE ACTUAL PROGRESS OF GOVERNMENT'S CONSULTATIONS WITH OTHER PACIFIC NATIONS.

Significance is attached to the visit of New Zealand Finance Minister, Mr. Nash, next Tuesday, to confer with the Commonwealth Air Minister, Mr. Drakeford. It is pointed out in Canberra that the common defence measures mentioned by Mr. Curtin have reached a point which could not be hoped for, when the outlook in the Pacific was at its worst earlier in the year.

SWIFT APPROACH OF WAR.

Declaring that the war is swiftly approaching one of its great crises, the "Melbourne Herald" says commissioning General Tojo to form the Japanese Cabinet presages adoption of a ruthless Proaxis policy, and points strongly to the likelihood of Russia having next to meet an attack from the rear. In such an event our own duty to Russia, says the "Herald", is clear, but effective defence of the Pacific can only be secured on the basis of co-operation of all anti-totalitarian powers. Thus a heavy responsibility, the newspaper says, would rest on the United States if the country to which she is pledged to aid, is assailed. The "Herald" adds all indications point to a determination of the Washington administration not to evade it.

RUSSIA'S "FALL" AND JAPAN'S "CHANCE"?

The "Telegraph" says: Even Japan's tub-thumping, blood-and-glory swashbucklers have been hesitating for months on the edge of war, because they know it would be a gamble. But Nazi agents egg them on and they see a chance to strike at Russia's Far Eastern army, while the Soviets are fighting for their existence in Europe. Ferhaps, says the "Telegraph", they argue that America and Britain will threaten without acting if the Japanese walk into Thailand or invade Russian maritime provinces. They should be disillusioned at once, the Newspaper says, with the United States taking the lead. All menaced Pacific nations should jointly tell the Japanese Government that attacking one of them be interpreted as attacking all, the paper says.

EMERGENCY CALL FOR U. S. SHIPS

NEW YORK, October 18.

The Maritime Commission has quietly notified a group of steamship company officials in New York that the army may issue an emergency call for every available ship at any moment for service to the Philippines, says the Journal, "Commerce", quoting authoritative quarters. The paper which has excellent shipping connections adds that the Maritime Commission surveying the merchant shipping situation for the purpose of assembling a fleet for immediate service to Vladivostok, if the Government decides that it is needed. — Reuter.

PHILLIPINO SHIPS CALLED BACK

MANILA, Oct. 18.

President Quezon's office disclosed that United States naval officers last night ordered all Philippine ships flying both the United States and Philipino flags to return to home ports immediately or sail for the nearest American or "friendly port."

7,000 INDIAN CASUALTIES ON ALL FRONTS

LONDON, October 18.

In a speech, today, Lord Croft, Under-Secretary of State for War stated that Indian casualties on all fronts numbered 7,000. — Reuter.

Indian Evacuees From Japan

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce has received telegrams from the Indian Chamber and Indian Merchants' Association, Japan intimating that 237 Indian evacuees from Japan are reaching Calcutta.

The Marwari Chamber is making arrangements for their reception and lodging in Calcutta.—United Press.

WARDHA TO REVIEW WORLD SITUATION

Suppressed By Incorrigible Imperialists!

U. P. Ex-Premier On India And Atlantic Charter; Faith In Gandhian Leadership

ALMORA, Oct. 18.

"The Congress position has been demonstrably vindicated by the unequivocal expression of Mr. Churchill's resolve to exclude In[illegible] Atlantic declaration of the joint [illegible] after the successful termination of the war", stated Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant, ex-Premier of U. P. who was released yesterday from the Almora District Jail, interviewed by the Associated Press to-day. Pandit Pant reiterated his faith in the Congress policy and Gandhian leadership which he said "was fundamentally sound and correct."

INCORRIGIBLE IMPERIALISTS

"It was most unfortunate", he added, "that when humanity was undergoing the agonising travail of rebirth, the soul of Indians should have been suppressed and she prevented by incorrigible Imperialists from making her befitting contribution, in confirmity with her cherished ideals and self-respect in this world crisis.

"I have no doubt this will be one of the gravest wrongs for which British Imperialists will have to answer before the bar of history."

OUR CARAVAN MOVES ON!

"In the meantime", concluded the ex-Premier, "we have the privilege of serving under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi whose eyes, piercing through shifting storms and dense darkness are, as ever, steadfastly set on eternal verities. Thus our caravan moves on and on, while many others have cracked and crashed."—A. P.

CEYLON CONGRESS LEADER AT WARDHA

WARDHA, October 17.

Mr. S. Vytilingam, member of the Ceylon State Council and also of the Ceylon Indian Congress, accompanied by Mr. S. Subbaiah, discussed with Dr. Rajendra Prasad this morning. The proposals of the Indo-Ceylon report submitted by the Bajpai Committee, and acquainted him with the view of the Indian Congress in regard to these.

The proposals will also be discussed with Mahatma Gandhi in the afternoon when his advice will be sought as desired by Mr. Sunderam President of the Ceylon Indian Congress.—A. P.

K. M. MUNSHI AT WARDHA

WARDHA, Oct. 18.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, a former Minister of Bombay arrived here to-day and saw Acharya Kripalani and Dr. Rajendraprasad.

Mr. Munshi is interviewing Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is arriving here on Monday and Mr. Rajagopalachariar is expected on Tuesday morning.

Acharya Kripalani addressed the Satyagraha anniversary meeting last night at Paunar village, where Vinoba Bhave started the Satyagraha.—A.P.

TWO CITY CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. N. Patankar, member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. M. G. Samant, Secretary of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee who had proposed to offer satyagraha in the city to-day were arrested in the early hours of the morning at their respective residences.

Mr. Patankar was removed to Nasik and Mr. Samant to Thana for detention.

With these arrests the total number of Congressmen who have offered or proposed to offer Satyagraha in the city since the beginning of the campaign is 160.

In the Bombay Suburban District, Mr. M. B. Gupchup has been offering Satyagraha in the villages every day for the past one month. He has not been arrested so far.

CONGRESS LEADERS CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, October 18.

The "United Press" understands the informal conference of Con[illegible] including leaders of the Congress Parliamentary Parties who are out of jail now will be held at Wardha from October 20.

The conference, it is understood, will discuss important issues facing the Congress at present such as a review of the Satyagraha movement, the rapid change in the international situation in relation to India and the political stalemate obtaining in the country.—United Press.

SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has released the following corresponodence between Mahatma Gandhi and a Satyagrahi:—

Q. 1—Is it not a fact that since the invasion of Russia the face of the War is partially changed?

Ans—Not to an appreciable extent

Q. 2—Is it not a fact that to invade Russia is to invade democracy (Partial)?

Ans.—I do not believe it.

Q. 3—If so, is it not necessary to change the Conogress policy so far as Russia is conocerned to do what at least Congress had done in the past when Spain was invaded or when China was invaded?

Ans.—This is answered by 2nd.

Q. 4—You are reported to have said that you would be quite satisfied with present Satyagraha if you could keep Vinobaji and Jawaharlal in jail. If so, why then is is that P.C.C. Presidents are asking the released Satyagrahis to go back to jail within a week's time. Why this hurry?

Ans.—My satisfaction will be that of a helpless man I would like to see all bravest, honest Congressmen in jail except, of course, those whom I keep out

Q 5—Those who voted for Bombay resolutions still do think that the Satyagraha was to be of individual character but it did not afford ground for restricting it so rigidly as is done now. You have also shown by your conduct in approving Satyagraha lists till April last the Satyagraha shall be individual but it shall also be individual but it shall also be extensive. Why then that the Satyagraha movement was suddenly restricted either by not approving the lists or imposing further conditions and asking the Satyagrahis to sign a different pledge? Satyagrahis inside the jail think this has weakened the morale of those who were yet to offer Satyagraha? Don't you think so?

Ans.—I don't think so.

Q. 6—Those who have gone to jail by signing the pledge are now losing their faith in non-violence and are openly saying like that. Are you aware of this change? If so don't you think that some change in the present Congress policy is necessary?

Ans.—Those who have lost faith in non-violence should get out or drive me out if they are in a majority.

Q. 7—How far is it consistent with the principle of Satyagraha for a Satyagrahi to apply for his release on the ground of his own illness of that of his relative nearer or distant?

Ans.—Not consistant.

Muslim Leaguer's Tribute To C. R.

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR SAYS HINDUS WOULD NEVER HARM MUSLIM INTEREST

MADRAS, Oct. 18

"Our cause is just and if we hold fast to it, we are bound to achieve our object", declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier, addressing a largely attended public meeting this evening at the Congress House when an address of welcome was presented to him on behalf of the citizens of Madras.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayed, M.L.A., (Madras), who presided said though he was a member of the Muslim League, he had great regard and respect for Mr. Rajagopalachariar whom he considered as one of the greatest men of our times. Though a Hindu, Mr. Rajagopalachariar's love and regard for Muslims was none the less and if there were a few more leaders like him in the country, there would have been no Hindu-Muslim question and India would have long achieved her political goal.

"DON'T REJECT PAKISTAN"

He concluded with an appeal to the Congress leaders not to straightway reject the scheme of Pakistan put forward by the Muslim League, but to consider it with all attention and care and if ultimately they found it not feasible, he asked them to come out with a substitute which could be worked with advantage to both the communities and the common good of the country.

ASSURANCE TO MUSLIMS

Rising amidst cheers Mr. Rajagopalachariar speaking in Tamil thanked Mr. Basheer Ahmed for the kind words of welcome and said that he would very much wish there were more people in the League with broad outlook and liberal views as Mr. Basheer Ahmed. The suggestions put forward by the latter, said Mr. Rajagopalachariar, deserved careful consideration but as he did not intend dealing with public issues at the present time, he contented himself by assuring Muslims on behalf of all Hindus that whatever be the Government and the constitution under which they would have to work, Hindus would never intend any harm or injury to Muslim or Muslim interest. It was against the Hindu dharma and they would never do it, he affirmed.

Incidentally Mr. Rajagopalachariar referred to the recent letter of Sir Francis Younghousband to the "Times", London, and his advice to Britishers to leave to Indians to settle their internal differences among themselves and to decide their own future. It was, said the speaker, the suggestion of an experienced soldier who had no special attachment towards India and it was the outcome of matured thought and wisdom and as such, the speaker welcmoed it as something portending good.

TRIUMPH FOR MAHATMA

Mahatma Gandhi, he said, would count as a sign of success to his movement that an Englishman of the position of Sir Younghousband had come out with his outspoken statement in the cause of India. It had torn to pieces the oft-repeated arguments of Mr. Amery and the Viceroy who placed an agreement of internal differences as a pre-requisite for any political advance. The speaker doubted very much whether the British administrators would pay heed to the wise and timely advice of Sir Younghousband and do justice by this country.—A. P.

AUTHENTICITY OF J. P.'s LETTER CHALLENGED

"Hindu" Deprecates Publication Of Unconvincing Documents

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

In the course of an explanation to its readers for not publishing the somewhat remarkable document regarding Mr. Jai Prakash Narain's alleged activities in jail," the "Hindu" writes, "the Government, in dishing up the documents for pubic consumption, have followed the method of giving snippets connected by their own running commentary and interspersed with passages in square brackets' which, the communique admits, are not in the originals but have been put in, presumably by the person who edited the matter for publication, as 'explanatory.'

The Government's action in preparing this kind of masaic and putting it forward as proof of guilt cannot be too strongly deprecated."

Concluding the paper says: "If the Government relied on the merits of their case to show that Mr. Narain was guilty of improper or illegal activities while under detention, the proper course for them was to place all the evidence they had against him before an impartial tribunal who should have been invited to hear him and pronounce judgment.

They have not done this, but merely made their allegations as if they were proved facts.

We could not forget though the Government of India seem to have forgotten—that Mr. Narain is not free to speak for himself. In the circumstances we decided it would be highly unfair and, therefore, improper to publish so tendentious and unconvincing a document."—A. P.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR EDUCATION

Schools Committee Asks For Grant Of Rs. 46,64,258

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee met, to-day, under the presidency of Dr. Shirodkar for further discussions about the budget estimates for education for 1942-43.

After three hours' discussion the Committee decided to ask the Corporation for a grant of Rs. 46,64,258 for primary education for 1942-43, and directed, the Secretary, Miss Kapila Khandwala to intimate to the Municipal Commissioner accordingly.

FIRE IN CITY GODOWN

On Saturday evening a fire broke out in "heeng" godown belonging to Messrs. Jamnadas Umasi, at Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay.

Four Fire Brigade engines rushed to the spot and before the fire could spread to the adjoining godown, the flames were brought under control.

Delhi Welcome To Aney

NEW DELHI, October 17

"I am entering a new world", remarked Mr. M. S. Aney, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, smilingly this morning when the "United Press representative met him at New Delhi station. The Grand Trunk Express, to which his saloon was attached, arrived a full hour late.

A large number of his admirers among Hindu and Mahratta leaders and representatives of various institutions had gathered at the station to welcome Mr. Aney.

Outside the station, Mr. Aney was presented with a number of welcome address on behalf of the Brihan Maharashtra Mandal, Maharashtra Samaj, Maharashtra Club, Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, Sharda Sangh and other institutions.—United Press.

GORAKHPUR:—Copies of the 'Kisan Sandesh", a new Hindi weekly, were seized by the Gorakhpur Police when they searched a local Printing Press under the orders of the Additional District Magistrate of Edeoria.

BRITISH PRESS WELCOMES MOVE

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The House of Representatives' voting for the repeal of the prohibition on the arming of American merchantmen marks a further stage in throwing off the shackles of the Neutrality Act, says the London "Times" in a leader today morning.

"There is no reason to suspect that Congress will show any the least awareness of the urgency, of the need or of the lesson repeated once more within the last 24 hours by a further torpedo attack from an enemy submarine on an American destroyer". The "Times" says adding that the inexorable logic of events is rapidly bringing home to America that the defence of freedom is no longer compatible with limited liability.

The "Times" says that the specific implications of the change in the Japanese Government are not yet apparent especially as the full composition of the Government is still unsettled.

American Press Speculation

"But the coincidence with the spectacular though partial success of the German drive against Moscow has naturally produced speculation in the American press and elsewhere whether it might not portend action against Soviet Russia in the Far East

"An attack upon Russian territory in the Far East would be a direct assault on the cause to which both Britain and the United States are committed". the newspaper says.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that hasty conclusions should not be drawn from the new developments in Tokio, although the fact that such a violent partisan of the Axis as General Tojo should be summoned to form a new Cabinet is a matter of the first importance

The newspaper reviews recent developments in Japan's situation remarking that the army was restive at the lack of accomplishment of the Konoye Cabinet and the failure of the Washington conversations while Japan could find no answer to the Anglo-Dutch-American freezing regulations.

U. S. Supplies Within Gunshot

It must be galling to even moderates to have to look on in helpless wrath while shiploads of American supplies pass within gunshot of Japanese shores on their way to Vladivostock for use against her Axis partners in Europe. the "Telegraph" says.

"On top of this indignation and unrest", the newspaper says, "Comes the news of German successes in Russia which may have encouraged the view in Tokyo that Japan must not be caught napping. should the opportunity arise for a stab in the back on the approved Mussolinian model".

However the "Telegraph" believes that Tokyo's policy is likely to be considerably influenced by the extent if any to which Russia may drawn upon her far Eastern armies to stem the German advance in the west.

Another main factor, the "Telegraph" says which has given Japan a pause in the past, has been the fear of American naval power.

U. S. Embassy Office Employees Remain In Moscow

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

The State Department disclosed that the United States Ambassador Mr. Steinhardt together with other Moscow members of the Diplomatic Corps, and high officials of the Soviet Foreign Office as well as members of the United States Supply Mission have left Moscow for a destination eastward.

Two Secretaries and three clerks of the United States Embassy Office are remaining in Moscow. —Reuter.

SIR ROBERT FLIES TO CANBERRA

MELBOURNE, October 18.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham. Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, after inspecting munition factories flew unexpectedly to Canberra today (Saturday) for a conference with Mr. Curtin and probably the War Cabinet.—Reuter.

U. S. Decision To Arm Merchantmen

WAR IN PACIFIC BROUGHT MUCH CLOSER, SAYS U. S. PRESS COMMENTING ON TOKIO CRISIS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

The House of Representatives passed the measure for arming United States merchantmen. A proposal to send it back to the Foreign Affairs Committee was rejected.

Meanwhile, the keynote of comment in the United States evening newspapers on the Japanese Cabinet crisis is that the danger of war in the Pacific has been brought much closer.

War between the United States and Japan is now very near, declares the well-known commentator, Mr. Ray Clapper.

The decision [illegible] with Japan, he says, urging that United States production must be further stepped up.

Similar comment is made in an editorial in the "New York Post", which declares that there must be no retreat by the United States but redoubling of efforts to aid Russia.

With the world waiting for a Japanese decision for peace or war the appointment of General Tojo as the Prime Minister is not encouraging, remarks the "New York Sun."

The "Washington Star" predicts that military control of the Japanese Government is likely to lead to aggression either in the north against Siberia or the south against the Dutch East Indies and war with the United States is therefore probable.

According to its columnist, Mr. Constantine Brown, high Washington officials think "a shooting war" is more likely with Japan than with the Nazis.

Tokio Policy Expected To Be Hardened

The formation of a new Cabinet in Tokyo is regarded as a matter of very considerable importance to Washington.

There is a noticeable restraint in official circles in discussing the situation before it is known what kind of Cabinet Lieut. General Tojo forms.

The general expectation among officials who know the Far East well, is that the change will result in a hardening of Tokyo policy.

The "New York Times" says that if for the sake of avoiding trouble to-morrow or the next day the United States should retreat from her declared policy of aiding China, Dutch East Indies, Russia and Britain in the Far East, she will simply be storing up larger trouble for herself later on.

U. S. Navy Ready

As if to serve notice that it is feeling fit for any showdown in the Pacific, the United States navy department has announced that its programme of constructing air bases in the Pacific is progressing very well.

Without so much as a mention of Japan, the official announcement said, "In short the new Pacific bases programme is keeping well apace of the general expansion programme of the Navy in building up the nation's two-ocean navy to the greatest array of sea-power the world has ever seen."

This announcement coupled with the Navy Department statement that very few American ships have been ordered to port followed increasing predictions in White House circles that a new Tokyo Government might strike at Siberia now that the defenders of Moscow were fighting with their backs to the wall

Grim Hunt For 'Kearny' Attacker

Great black headlines "United States destroyer torpedoed" headlines which Americans have long expected to read sooner or later—brought home to them more strongly than ever before how near the United States is to embroilment in war.

The "Kearny" affair is gravely viewed in the capital not as an incident but as the possible beginning of a new Berlin policy—the policy of a sea offensive against the United States.

It is believed in [illegible] that a grim hunt for the "Kearny's" attacker is going on in the foggy north Atlantic to-night.

Tension in the capital is high, some members of Congress interpreting the attack as a Nazi effort to encourage Japan.

BRITAIN LACKING IN MANPOWER

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

"The British lack sufficient manpower to maintain a big navy a large army, and a great air force and at the same time obtain maximum industrial output. They are not getting the full production of which their plants are capable. They are making up part of their labour shortage by bringing many thousands of women into the factories", said Mr. John Biggers, American investigator upon his return from Britain in a prepared statement.

"Britain is not out of the wood yet", he said "Germany's army air force are still dominant on the continent, while Germany's vast supply of war equipment is still greater than Britain's and America's.

As long as that situation exists Hitler will hold the advantage but Britain's position is immeasurably stronger than it was a year ago.

I think Britain will continue to gain steadily in strength which she is sure to do if we do our part here in the United States.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT IN HYDE PARK

WASHINGTON, October 17: President Roosevelt has gone to his home, Hyde Park, for the weekend accompanied by Mr. Harry Hopkins, the Lease and Lend Administrator.—Reuter.

66 OUT OF 69 DROWNED

Spanish Steamer Picks Up Survivors

BERLIN, Oct. 18.

The Spanish steamer "Castillo de Villa Franca", which is engaged in mail service between Spain and Canary Islands, arrived at Valencia on Friday bringing three survivors of a British patrol boat, says a Madrid telegram to the German Official News Agency.

The rescued men stated that they were the only survivors of a crew of 69, the ship having been torpedoed and sunk in five minutes after a heavy explosion.—Reuter.

DUFF COOPER IN SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Oct. 18.

Mr. Duff Cooper and Lady Diana Cooper returned to Singapore after their visit to India.—Reuter.

SIR PERCY LORAINE RETIRES

LONDON, October 17.

Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador in Italy, until the latter entered the war has retired from the diplomatic service. Sir Percy, Loraine before going to Rome was the British Ambassador in Turkey. He was the British High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan from 1929 to 1933, and also served among other places at Pekin and Teheran. Sir Percy Loraine is sixtyone.—Reuter.

Assam Acting Director Of Agriculture Dead

SHILLONG, Oct. 17.

The death occurred this afternoon of Mr. Lakheswar Barthakur, acting Director of Agriculture, Assam, after a short illness The offices of the Agriculture Department were closed on receipt of the news as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. The funeral was well attended.

Mr. Barthakur, who was 53 at the time of his death, entered Government Service in 1915.—A. P.

U. S. GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY FOREIGN EDITOR FOR INDIA

RANGOON, October 16

Mr. Maynard Owen Williams, chief of the Foreign Editorial Staff of the National Geographical Society, Washington, has arrived here by air. He is leaving for India next week, where he intends to cover the north before the winter sets in and proceed to the Malabar Coast in the cold weather.

Mr. Williams is gathering material on the British Dominions for a series of articles to the National Geographical Magazine. He returns to the United States some time in June next

Interviewed, Mr. Williams remarked that the United States was making to-day so many aeroplanes for the Democracies that she did not have sufficient planes for the commercial lines of her own.—United Press.

Forge Weapons Which India's Army Needs

Farewell Message To Bevin Boys From Amery

LONDON, Oct. 18.

"I want you to go back and take your place in Indian industry and do all you can to contribute to increased output. I want British and Indian people to be great friends together in a great common endeavour so that the whole of the common people in both our countries, and indeed all the world, may benefit from this great association of peoples.

This was part of the farewell message from Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister for Labour, to Indian Engineering Technicians who have been in this country at Mr. Bevin's invitation on an intensive practical course in foremanship and works management during the past few months.

Indians who have come from every State in India have learned something of the social life of this country, but their main job has been to fit themselves and their country for still greater production of war material.

The party, who are the first contingent of "Bevin Boys" are returning to India within the next few days and about 30 of them who have been working in engineering factories in the Manchester area, were to-day entertained by the Lord Mayor and Alderman F. G. Edwards and the Lady Mayoress, Mr. R. Watson Smyth, Principal Assistant Secretary in charge of the training at the Ministry of Labour and others.

In his message Mr. Bevin also said, "What you have learned here will be useful to you and you will be able to impart it to your friends in India. I hope Indian industry itself will make a great contribution to the raising of the standard of life in your country."

AMERY'S MESSAGE

Another message came from Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, who said, "You came to England to serve your country by learning how to forge weapons that India's gallant army needs to defend her. Much has happened since you left India and the war has come closer to her shores

"Your hard work here and the experience you have gained will be invaluable to India in the great industrial effort she is making to equip and maintain a million men who will soon be under arms. I wish each one of you good luck and safe return to your families and to the task that awaits you."

Mr. A. K. Chatterjee, one of the visitors, acting as spokesman for the party, replying said they were greatly indebted to Mr. Bevin. "Our Patron."

They were returning, he said, inspired by what they had experienced and carrying with them lasting and delightful memories of their stay.

"I am sure," he added, "that our trip will fasten tighten the bonds of the Empire and our mother country and that we shall not be found wanting in what is expected from us on our return."—Reuter.

Miss Meherbanoo Visram, winner of the Habib I. Rahimtoolah Trophy, 1941, in Elocution competition and first prize in Muslim Students' Elocution Competition, 1941, held under the auspices of the Ismalia Students' Elocution Society.

War Supplies To East Indies

Netherlands Minister Urges American Supplies

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

The shipment of war and other supplies from the United States to the Netherlands East Indies was urged by the Netherlands Minister in Washington, M. Loudon, on Friday afternoon in a speech at the Union League Club.

He pointed out that the Netherlands East Indies "Form a vital link in the chain of free forces" in the western hemisphere, from Singapore to Australia.

That link will be maintained in full solidarity with those who are bent upon checking further aggression", he declared.—Reuter.

CHEROOTS PRESENTED TO CHURCHILL

Burmese Premier Sees Premier Again And Visits Oriental School

LONDON, Oct. 18.

After visiting the R.A.F. fighter command to-day the Burmese Premier U Saw called on Mr. Churchill and presented him with a box of cheroots.

Later U Saw visited the school of Oriental studies where a number of junior British officers are studying the Burmese language preliminary to joining the Burma defence forces.

Talking to them he explained that the Burmese people were a fighting people and would welcome the British officers. "Both you and we will fight together".—Reuter.

U. S. FREIGHTERS FOR BRITAIN

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

Two of the newest and fastest freighters in the United States Merchant Marine namely, "Extavia" (6,550 tons) and "Hawaiian Shipper" (7,500 tons) have been given to Britain under the Lease and Lend Act, according to Marine circles.

The "Extavia" was built specifically for the United States-India Service.

Capt. Balfour Proceeds To U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

It is officially announced that Captain Balfour, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air is now on his way to the United States in company with Mr. Harriman to discuss there certain matters arising from the Moscow Conference in which both took part.—Reuter.

Soviet Troops Evacuate Odessa

Forces Removed To Great Naval Base Of Sebastopol After 10 Weeks Of Siege

MOSCOW, Oct. 18.

Odessa has been evacuated "in time and perfect order", the Soviet midnight communique admits after ten weeks of siege during which every man, woman and child capable of bearing arms took part in the historic gallant defence.

The communique does not state whether the defenders have been withdrawn but it is highly probable that they have been transferred to the Crimea where they will be immensely valuable as reinforcements to the garrison at the great naval base of Sebastopol, which is the primary objective of the German attacks on the Crimea.

During the attacks on Odessa, which is a commercial and industrial centre as well as a naval base, the Germans and Rumanians suffered fearful losses and according to one estimate, the Rumanians lost 40 per cent of their effectives.

Guerillas Play Havoc

Axis "victory" claims on Friday were mostly concerned with the occupation of Odessa.

Regarding the Moscow front the Nazis only make a vague claim that they "have broken through fortified Soviet positions and effected a further advance" at an unspecified point, and the usual nightly "special announcement" from Hitler's headquarters is not issued.

With both sides throwing in all available reserves the battle for Moscow is still raging fiercely and at Kalinin in the northern sector of this front Russian counter-attacks have driven the Nazis back, according to the "Pravda's" war correspondent, while the supplement to the Soviet midnight communique states that Ukrainian guerillas are inflicting heavy blows on the invaders.

Odessa Evacuated

The Soviet midnight communique states: "During October 17 stubborn fighting continued along the whole front. Fighting was especially stubborn in the western direction where the Red Army beat off several fierce enemy attacks.

On October 16, 28 enemy planes were destroyed. We lost 17 planes. On October 17, 14 German planes were brought down near Moscow.

"The evacuation of Soviet troops from Odessa organised by the Red Army command during the past eight days was completed in time and in perfect order.

Our troops having fulfilled their task in the Odessa area were transferred by our fleet to other sectors of the front in a perfectly orderly manner and without any losses.

Germans' Empty Bragging

The rumours disseminated by the German radio to the effect that Soviet troops were forced to evacuate Odessa by the onslaught of German-Rumanian forces are absolutely without foundation.

In reality the evacuation of Odessa was carried out pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Command of the Red Army for strategic reasons and without any pressure on the part of the German-Rumanian troops.

Consequently, statements of the German command concerning trophies allegedly captured by the German-Rumanian troops in the Odessa area are nothing but empty bragging."—Reuter.

"FLEUR DE LYS" SUNK

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Admiralty announces that the Corvette "Fleur de Lys" has been sunk.—Reuter.

'SONS OF MOSCOW HAVE ARISEN'

LONDON, Oct. 18.

"The enemy is at the gates of Moscow, but we shall not allow him to enter our beautiful city", declared the Moscow radio announcer this morning (Saturday).

The announcer continued "today west of Moscow, mighty columns of tanks are moving along wide highways, fighters of all arms are marching. The sons of Moscow have risen like a steel wall in defence of their sacred city. The bloody waves of Hitler's barbarous invasion will break against this steel wall."

The war correspondent of the newspaper "Izvestia" says that the battles on the distant approaches to Moscow (presumably the Vyazma sector) continue with unabated violence. In a battle near one town, the Germans lost eighteen tanks and 1,500 men killed and wounded. A German attempt to break through to the point "V" was frustrated. The Germans succeeded in breaking through at the point "B" but this wedge was soon liquidated, says the correspondent. Yesterday (Friday) a formation of heavy German tanks penetrated into the Russian lines to a depth of several kilometres but at terrific cost.

Further German progress was stopped. The battle continues day and night. The correspondent declares that according to a captured German airman, the Soviet Air Force has destroyed 150 aeroplanes on the Smolensk aerodrome and also 100 planes on each of two other aerodromes.

The Moscow Radio states that the number of women joining the Soviet guerillas increases every day.—Reuter.

FULL CABINET MEETING.

CANBERRA.—Mr. Curtin has summoned War Cabinet members before a full Cabinet meeting for discussion of the Pacific situation arising from the advent of the Japanese Tojo Government.

NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT TO MEET?

WELLINGTON.—Mr. Fraser the Premier has given an assurance that Parliament would be summoned if the situation in the Far East becomes difficult.—Reuter.

CZECHS WILL NOT STAND IT

Series Of Strikes As Protest Against Nazi Raj

ANKARA, Oct. 18.

A series of strikes have been the Czech's reply to the brutalities of Heydrich the Nazi "Protector" of Bohemia and Moravia according to reports received here.

When the employees of the great aeroplane and tank factory at Ceskomoravska Kolben Danek struck, the Germans tried to persuade them to return to work by offering larger food rations but when the workers at Walter Aero-engine factory struck a few days later the Gestapo arrested and imprisoned every fifth man and their fate is unknown.

Strike also held up work at Avia aeroplane works. Podol sanatorium, the biggest in Prague area has been commandeered by "black guards" for wounded black guards who were taken there by night.

A large part of the chemical works at Kostinbrod north of Sofia which working for the Bulgarian army has been destroyed by a fire started by Saboteurs and two German soldiers have been assassinated in front of the Sofia police headquarters.

Meanwhile Hungaro-Rumanian relations are deteriorating. The Bucharest newspaper, "Adeverul" in an editorial on Trans-Sylvania bitterly attacks Hungary which is described as "Part of Asia in Europe and the Hungarians successors of the Huns."

The Bulgars are reported to be pressing for the remainder of Dobroudja alleging that there are 700,000 Bulgars in Rumania to which Rumanian newspapers reply that there are 200,000 Rumanians in Bulgaria.

The reported shooting of the Rumanian General Ciuperou is stated to be incorrect—he has been dismissed from his command and is now on "a holiday".—Reuter.

HARRIMAN ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

NEW YORK, Oct 18.

Mr. Averill Harriman is reported to have arrived in Washington in a bomber from London.—Reuter.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m and 5 to 8 p.m Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.—

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road. Opp.. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Ornaments Worth Rs. 50,000/-

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"NATIONAL NEW GOLD", our immortal invention and truly the 8th wonder of the world, no longer requires an introduction. It is already well-known throughout India, and has been unanimously praised by the public and the Press, as being the only one chemical Gold THAT NEVER TARNISHES, and from which most fashionable and delicate ornaments can be prepared.

To popularise further our "NATIONAL NEW GOLD", we have decided to give away, for the time being, a set of samples comprising of 3 tolas of NATIONAL NEW GOLD, 2 pairs of fancy bangles, 2 pairs of ear-rings, 2 finger-rings, all of the most attractive designs, along with illustrated catalogue, to those who apply now, before the concession is withdrawn.

NATIONAL NEW GOLD WORKS, Section 247

Post Box No. 126, DELHI.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULT

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES — EACH GETS Rs. 100/-

There were (14) Fourteen All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitors get (Rs. 100) Rupees One Hundred only.

H. E. Safri,
C/o M. Kurban Hushain and Co.,
New Cutlery Market,
Suthar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Y. A. Abid,
C/o The Sunbright Leather Works,
95 Bhajipala Lane,
Bombay 3.

Dharamsi D. Thaker,
43, DeSouza Street,
4th Floor, Mandvi,
Bombay 3.

Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7 D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road, Bombay.

Ahmednagar

Krashnakant P. Didarker
C/o Ravji Sojpal and Sons,
Ahmenagar Camp.

Ahmedabad

Virendra Nageshwar Desai,
560 Lakha Patel's Pole,
Sankdi Seri,
Ahmedabad.

Cutch

Abdulrasul Hajikasam Alarakhia,
Patel Falia,
Cutch.

Dhoraji (Kathiawar)

Mohomad Hasam Moosani,
Moosani Cycle Stores,
Junagadh Gate,
Dhoraji.

Gondal

Soni Damodar Ranchhod.
Nani Bazar,
Gondal (Kathiawar).

Lunavada (Revakantha)

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Lunavada.

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Lunavada.

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Lunavada.

Mulund

Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani Bungalow,
Mulund (G.I.P.).

Shahada

Ajijkhan Enatkhan,
Fish Market,
Shahada (West Khandesh).

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	6
B	5
C	1
D	11
E	18
F	14
G	10
H	8
I	17
J	12
K	2
L	16
M	4
N	9
O	3
P	7
Q	13
R	15

TWO ERRORS

There were one hundred and twenty six entries with two Mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors get (Rs. 4-12-0) Rupees Four and annas Twelve only.

Jaga Ranchhod,
Mafatlal Park,
A. N. 3 Warden Road,
Cumballa Hill.

M. S. Rawsahib,
5, "Marlborough" House,
Peddar Road

Zarina Rahim Alana,
The Corner
Nepean Sea Road.

R. G. Mathure,
C/o P. and O. S. N. Co.,
Fort.

Kumudben Kapadia,
Vandekar Building, 3rd floor,
443, Lamington Road.

Aanjna Kapadia,
C/o R. P. Kapadia,
Vandekar Building, 3rd floor,
Opera House.

Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7 D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road.

M. D. Zaroliwala,
7 D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road.

Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7 D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road.

Minocher D. Zaroliwala.
7 D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road.

Minocher D. Zaroliwala
7 D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road.

Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7 D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road.

Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7 D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road.

Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7 D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road.

Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7 D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road.

Jehangir K. Irani,
Motlibai Wadia Building,
Zoroastrian Chawl,
Chikalwady.

Poonsi Champsi Shah.
C/o Gangji Velji and Co.,
Kansara Chawl,
Tardeo.

Rasiklal P. Kapadia,
Vandekar Building, 3rd floor,
443, Lamington Road.

Mrs. M. E. Wallace,
C/o Miss A. Warden,
Khatav Mansion, 2nd floor,
Old Custom House Road,
Fort.

Manager,
The Union Art Printing Press,
81, Parsee Gally, Dhunji Street.

M. C. Nanavaty,
C/o The Union Art Printing Press,
81, Parsi Gally, Dhunji Street.

Manubhai Hiralal,
C/o Union Art Press,
81, Parsi Gally, Dhunji Street.

R. Braganza,
C/o C. DeSouza,
Guzder House,
Dhobi Talao.

Haridas Tulsidas,
C/o Jagmohan Manilal,
Cotton Exchange Building,
Room No. 505, Kalbadevi Road.

Lawroobai,
Dadisantok Lane,
No. 3, Bori Chawl,
Chira Bazar.

P. L. Santibai,
Dadisantok Lane,
No. 3, Bori Chawl,
Chira Bazar.

S. A. Bahrinwala,
26/1, Mirza Street,
Bombay 3.

Purshotam Ravji,
C/o Premji Harji and Co.,
283, Vadgadi.

M. T. Parekh,
C/o Sheth Gulamhushain M. Dhunji,
165, Chakla Street.

Haribhai G. Patel,
Motiwala Chawl,
3rd floor, Elphinstone Road.

Vinodchandra Vithaldas,
C/o Thakarsi Dhunji,
Null Bazar.

A. K. Sitabkhan,
C/o A. A. Hushain and Co.,
92, Bhajipala Lane.

G. J. Bhute,
Universal Art Press,
Abdul Rehman Street.

Premji Velji,
Jamnabai House, 2nd floor,
Vadgadi.

Dwarkadas Jadavji,
Jamnabai House, 2nd floor,
Vadgadi.

M. Manji,
Ladha Ebrahim House,
Nishanpada Road.

M. Manji,
Ladha Ebrahim House,
Nishanpada Road.

M. Manji,
Ladha Ebrahim House,
Nishanpada Road.

Vinodchandra Vithaldas,
C/o Thakursi Dhunji,
Null Bazar opp. Chowkey.

Hirachand V. Shah,
C/o Chandulal and Co.,
New Lane,
Mulji Jetha Market.

B. M. A. Attarwala,
The Star Novelty Mart,
Dawood Manzil,
Sutar Chawl.

Dharamsi D. Thaker,
43, DeSouza Street,
4th floor, Mandvi.

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43, DeSouza Street,
4th floor, Mandvi.

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43, DeSouza Street,
4th floor, Mandvi.

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43, DeSouza Street,
4th floor, Mandvi.

Dharamsi D. Thaker,
43, DeSouza Street,
4th floor, Mandvi.

Abdul-Shakur Abdul-Kader,
C/o Kadvani Sheth,
101, Kambekar Street.

Badrudin A. Khilawala,
Punjab Mail, 2nd floor,
Null Bazar.

F. K. Sahadawal,
C/o Kantilal Ujamshi,
Darukhana, Mazagaon.

Rajabali Rampurwala,
C/o Moosaji V. Battiwala,
Byculla.

Mrs. J. Harris,
Star Mansion,
Top Floor, Clare Road,
Byculla.

Ebrahim Mahamad,
The Madhusudan Mills,
Mechanic Department,
DeLisle Road.

Ebrahim Mohomad,
The Madhusudan Mill,
DeLisle Road,
Mechanic Department.

Tarabai Pradhan,
Forera Mansions,
2nd Floor,
Mahim.

Bombay Suburbs

Mrs. M. K. Katira,
Kanu Cottage,
Villa Parla.

Ratilal Haridas Thaker,
Vandravan Chawl,
Vallabhbhai Road,
Villa Parla.

Ratilal H. Thakker,
Vandravan Chawl,
Vallabhbhai Road,
Villa Parla.

Ratilal H. Thakker,
Vandravan Chawl,
Vallabhbhai Road,
Villa Parla.

Ahmedabad

Vishwanath Nageshwar Desai,
560, Lakha Patel's Pole,
Sankadi Street.

Hariprasad Nageshwar Desai,
560, Lakha Patel's Pole,
Sankadi Street.

Jasvidya J. Desai,
560, Dev Sheri, Lakha Patel's Pole,
Sankadi Street.

Rubab,
C/o M. Hasanali M. Gulamhusein,
House No. 713, Nawa Darvaja.

Dayabhai Haribhai Contractor,
Bhat Wadi, Golwad, Khadia.

Amraoti

Hasanally,
C/o Saify Soap Factory,
Nava Pura.

Ahwa Dangs

M. N. Patel,
At Galkud.

N. T. Patel,
At Galkud.

Baroda

E. A. Peerzada,
Adam Building, 2nd floor,
Opposite Nazarbag.

E. A. Peerzada,
Adam Building, 2nd floor,
Opposite Nazarbag.

E. A. Peerzada,
Adam Building, 2nd floor,
Opposite Nazarbag.

E. A. Peerzada,
Adam Building, 2nd floor,
Opposite Nazarbag.

Bulsar

Dhansukhlal M. Patel,
Khatri Wad.

Barwaha

Rakhruwala Parsram Gurkha,
Sadar Bazar.

Hatimbhai Haji Mahomadhusein,
Bora Bazar.

Mandvi-Cutch

Nirmalabai Shivchand Lalchand.

Mundra-Cutch

Abdulrasul Hajikasam Alarakhya,
Patel Falia.

Abdul rasul Hajikasam Alarakhya,
Patel Falia.

Abdu Razak Rasid Vishram,
Ismaily Library.

Deolali

Ram Parkash,
Khan Bahadur Lodge.

Jaipur

Latif Musa, Fruit Merchant,
Sabji Mandy.

Hyderabad (Sind)

H. J. Makhijani,
Opp. G. M. Sangat Hirabad.

Hyderabad (Deccan)

M. Narandas,
C/o G. Amratlal, General Paper Merchant.

M. Narandas,
C/o G. Amratlal, General Paper Merchant.

Dhoraji (Kathiawar)

Mahomad Hasam Musani,
Musani Cycle Stores,
Junagadh Gate.

Mahomad Hasam Musani,
Musani Cycle Stores,
Junagadh Gate.

Mahomad Hasam Musani,
Musani Cycle Stores,
Junagadh Gate.

A. Satar Kasam Kaludi,
Nazami Sha's Takia.

Rajkot (Kathiawar)

Dhirajlal Pitamber,
Rastriya School.

Rajula (Kathiawar)

Ambalal Nanji,
Taluka School.

Supedi (Kathiawar)

Musa Sarif Rajwani.

Shapur-Sorath

Vithalji Devaji Blacksmith,
Opp. Sarkari School,
Via Junagadh.

Lahore

S. K. Sibal,
21, Nicholson Road.

Latur

Hasam Aba Mahomad.

Two Errors (Continued)

Manmad

H. A.,
C/o Taherali Ebrahim Mithaiwala.

A. A.,
C/o Taherali Ibrahim.

T. A. Mamujiwala,
M. G. T. Gate.

Tayeb Mamujiwala,
M. G. T. Gate.

Madras

S. M. Sivanesan,
"Ratna-Villa",
Vepery.

S. M. Sivanesan,
"Ratna-Villa",
Vepery.

Madar Husein,
C/o C. Abdulla Saheb,
198, Anna Pilai Street.

Hatimbhai,
C/o H. A. Abdulhusein and Co.,
Rasappa Chetty Street.

Hatimbhai,
C/o H. A. Abdulhusein and Co.,
Rasappa Chetty Street.

F. A. Lakshmi,
C/o Fakrudeen and Co.,
307, Lingha Chetty Street.

Mandya

G. H. Devarajaiah,
Cloth Merchant.

Miraj

Kankuben K. Shah,
Opp. Christian Church.

Jayaben J. Shah,
Opp. Christian Church.

Kishnaji N. Shah,
Opp. Christian Church.

Mulund

Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Nagpur

Atyanurral Mulla Ahya Saheb,
Mahendi Bag, Circle.

Palanpur

H. T. Lakdawala,
Najampura.

Sidhpur

Hanifabai Gulamah.
Darbar Saifipura.

Thana

Tanpure V. I.,
Bombay Road.

Tiptur

Abba Umar,
C/o Dada Jusab Sait.

Ujjain

Sugrabai E. Bhagurwala,
Bhagurwala House,
Nava Pura.

Abdul Satar Aba Mahomad,
(E. Khandesh).

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 27th October, 1941.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be re-adjusted accordingly.

BIRD CATCHES STEEL FISH!

How Hudson Flying-Boats Bring U-Boats Back Alive

By WING COMMANDER L. V. FRASER

It is singularly appropriate that the first U-boat to be brought back "alive" should have fallen victim to a Lockhead Hudson of the Coastal Command. No aircraft have hunted submarines longer or with greater success than these American-built air liners converted for war use. No crews deserve good fortune better than the young men who go out in all weathers to keep clear the shipping lanes for British convoys.

Hudsons and U-boats are by now hereditary enemies. Before the war was a day old, Hudsons were in use over the North Sea for searching and hunting. Soon they attacked their first victim. The captain's report". . . We saw bombs fall near the submerged hull, and then there was a terrific upheaval of oil and air bubbles. . ." was front-page news all over the world.

257 Attacks

The chase was on. It has never been left off. There have been 257 attacks on U-boats by Coastal Command aircraft since then, many of them by Hudsons.

In these early days of war Britain had one squadron of Hudsons In less than a year that squadron logged 1,000,000 miles of operational flying. Now there are many Hudson squadrons. Their aircraft scour the seas from the Arctic to the equator, from the mid-Atlantic to the Baltic.

When the news came through of the captured U-boat, I happened to be with a young Canadian D.F.C. who is himself an experienced Hudson pilot and made ferry flights across the Atlantic.

"I think", he said, 'that this just about wipes out a little private account I had with U-boats"

While flying a Hudson he had spotted a U-boat on the surface in the North Sea. Invariably on sighting aircraft, a U-boat crash-dives. This one did not do so. As the Hudson came tearing down towards it with its bomb doors open, the guns on the U-boat's deck opened fire.

No Picnic

"They hit us a wallop on our tail", said the Canadian. "We carried on with the attack; one bomb got her on the conning tower and probably sank her, but getting home was no picnic for us. We had no elevator and flew rather like a porpoise. We got back safely, but I have always regarded it as rather an indignity to be shot at and be damaged by a U-boat."

There are other risks for Hudsons commoner than that of the U-boat. Enemy aircraft and flak are part of the gauntlet which must be run even by converted air liners on reconnaissance. Some of the first combats of the war were fought between Hudsons and their opposite numbers—usually Dornier-18 flying-boats—over the North Sea, from which ships (and hope of rescue in case of trouble) were rapidly disappearing.

Quick Work

One Hudson shot down a Dornier in just 35 seconds—"a couple of bursts, and she was on the drink," as the pilot described it. Another emerged victor only after a long shooting match in which one of the Hudson's engines was put out of action. The pilot flew home with one engine, murmurring "unsolicited testimonials" for the manufacturers.

If air liner passengers who ride smoothly across the American continent could experience the remarkable convolutions of a Hudson in combat, they would be astonished uncomfortably. It can be thrown about in "avoiding action" until everything movable inside is performing remarkable feats of levitation and the crews must hang on somethng stable to prevent themselves from being hurled into space.

It is not often that the excitement of combat or attack relieves the monotony of the Coastal Command's patrols. An operational flight which I made recently in a Hudson is typical of thousands of other "sorties". We had a report of a suspect U-boat in a certain position in the Atlantic. There would just be time to get to the spot before dark, weather permitting. It was a showery day, and the meteorological people were a bit anxious about cloud and mist "closing in" after nightfall. That had made landing hazardous, but eventually they felt satisfied that all would be well, and off we went. The sea under us was roughish and seared with streaks of foam. There was not a ship in sight. At last we reached the area where the U-boat was suspected to be lurking. We made a "creeping line ahead" search until our tracks in the navigator's chart looked like the fold of a Chinese cracker.

"Down We Flew"

Darkness was falling when the pilot learned suddenly forward and tipped his wingtip towards the sky in a steep turn. Under us was a long streak of oil showing in the dark against the foam-flecked sea. We flew the length of it. It was over a mile long, and at one end had a curve of a short arm which appeared to be growing longer. With fading daylight it was impossible to take time for checking any movement of the oil streak. Soon we would lose it altogether.

"We will put our bombs at the end of it", said the pilot. Down we flew towards the streak and away went the bombs. They fell just ahead of the oil, where the submarine would be if she were making the track. A moment later the sea bubbled like a volcano, more oil welled up and spread a dirty patch over the surface. Big bubbles of gas or air welled up, held together for a moment, and burst. Gradually the sea calmed and as we looked back in the last light of day, white horses were breaking on the smooth oil. Through the darkness we flew home. In some places the cloud was "down to the deck" and the pilot could go no lower for fear of hitting the sea. We flew blind.

Our report, of course, was inconclusive, as it so often must be. But the pilot remarked as we walked away to a late supper: "You know I liked the look of those air bubbles! I wonder..."

DONALD and Mary decided to adopt a child and asked at the orphanage for a little girl. One was produced, and Mary was about to close the bargain when Donald tapped her shoulder.

"Mary", he whispered "let's have a boy. Hae ye forgotten the lad's cap we found in the train?"

WHEN 3 EQUALS 12

When the Yankee Clipper crossed the Atlantic for the first time one of the passengers asked for his usual lunch, of which an indispensable part was eggs boiled for three minutes. The steward had some faint recollection of physical laws influencing the time of boiling according to altitude, but could not remember the exact details. In his dilemma he asked the wireless operator to make an inquiry of the nearest airport: "How long a time must a three-minute egg be boiled at 9,000 feet?" It took just a minute or two for the answer to be flashed back: "Twelve minutes." Thus the steward saved his reputation as a good waiter, and the passenger was satisfied by reliable but not quick service because those three minutes were the longest ones he ever had experienced.—"Fly, Oslo.

AN elderly man approached one of the attendants in a travelling menagerie.

"Can you tell me what the hump on the camel's back is for?" he asked, politely.

"Well, it's pretty useful, sir. The old camel wouldn't be much use without it, you know."

"But why not?"

"Why not!" exclaimed the keeper in surprise. "Well, you don't suppose people would pay sixpence to see 'im if 'e 'adn't got an 'ump?"

CURED!

FRUTICO EYE DROPS

- REFRESHES the eyes.
- IMPROVES the sight.
- CURES red, tired, watering eyes.

Highly commended by Eye Specialists
Rs. 2-2 per bottle
V.P.P. As. 4 extra from
P.O.Box 543, BOMBAY.

GENERAL STRIKE IN AHMEDABAD?

Offer Of Arbitration Before Final Decision

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, October 18.

The Ahmedabad mill workers are organising a general strike, under the Majur Mahajan lead. Secretary of the Mahajan has issued a statement in this connection and asked workers to be ready for any eventuality. Before any grave action the Mahajan will try for a settlement by offering arbitration demand.

The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, has prohibited the Voutha fair owing to the danger of cholera epidemic. Five cases of cholera occurred in the city within 24 hours.

Plight Of Indian Evacuees

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

The Indian evacuees from Japan to India, encountered a severe typhoon between Yokohama and Hongkong, says the President of the Indian evacuees from Singapore in a message to the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

The president says that the evacuees experienced considerable difficulties on their way due to strict and slow arrangements regarding the examination of immigration passports and baggages, etc.—A. P.

LUCKNOW, October 17.

Dr. Arnold Blake has arrived in Lucknow and is giving a performance of folksongs and classical seventeenth century music in the Mayfair Ballroom on 23rd October, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor. Dr Blake is Dutch and is an ex-student of Santiniketan. He is shortly joining the radio station at Calcutta as Director of European programmes.—A. P.

BHAI PARMANAND TO RESIGN FROM MAHASABHA?

(From Our Correspondent)
LAHORE, Oct. 16.

It is learnt from a reliable source that Bhai Parmanand M.L.A. (Central) a former President of All-India Hindu Mahasabha will resign from Hindu Mahasabha owing to differences with the present policy of the Hindu Mahasabha High Command.

Mr. Khushi Ram, ex-convict of Ooty Bank Case was arrested by the local police yesterday night from his residence in Kila Gujar Singh under Defence of India Rules. At present he is kept in Civil Lines Police Lock up.

DETENUS NOT TO RECEIVE MONEY!

Mian Iftikharuddin, M.L.A., President, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee sent a money order of Rs. 50/- to Mr. F. D. Mansur former Publicity Secretary, P.P.C.C. now detained in Deoli Detention Camp in order to enable him to supplement his requirements. The money order has been sent back by the Superintendent of the Camp without assigning any reason for the above. Similarly a money order sent by Mr. Sant Parkash Moudgil, Secretary, Congress Assembly Party sent to the detenu has been sent back.

The local police have registered cases under Section 52 of the Defence of India Rules against six persons including S. Jaswant Singh, Manager, Gandhi Khaddar Bhandar (A.I.S.A.) for disobeying the orders of the Commissioner of Lahore Divisions in connection with the Black-out at Lahore. Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, the Agent, A.I.S.A. (P.B. Branch) has consulted Gandhiji to fight out the case in the Court of Law.

TO-NIGHT

Draws Huge Appreciative Crowds!

To LOVE & BE LOVED She would Sacrifice Anything —*BUT*— When LOVE Came to her LO!

★

RANJIT'S LAUGH RIOT

SASURAL

Directed by: C. DOSHI

Cast:
★ MADHURI
★ MOTILAL
★ NURJAHAN
★ KANTILAL

Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Mat. To-day
To-morrow
Tue. and Thursday
At 1 p.m.

Opera House

JUST A 'HAPPY FAMILY' QUARREL

Huq Clears Misunderstanding Of His Motives

DARJEELING, Oct. 17.

The following is the full text of the correspondence that had passed between Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Mr. Suhrawardy, Finance Minister and Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Minister for Agriculture, on one hand and the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq on the other

A letter from Sir Nazimuddin, Mr. Suhrawardy and Mr. Tamizuddin Khan dated Darjeeling Oct. 17 says:—"We regret to find that you feel aggrieved at the fact that we were parties to the resolution adopted at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League held on Sept. 13 which was represented to you as being tantamount to a vote of no-confidence in you.

We can assure you that we never entertained any such intention. On the other hand, we definitely opposed a specific motion of that nature and it was summarily rejected.

But as you are no doubt aware that your letter to the secretary of the All-India Muslim League created certain misunderstandings, we lately had opportunities of discussing the matter with you and we were happy to be assured by you that nothing had happened to shake your belief in the necessity of maintaining of their working unitedly under one organisation.

NO SUCH INTENTION

We were also relieved to find that you never had any intention to isolate Bengal from the rest of Muslim India. Your letter however to the secretary of the Muslim League had been interpreted by the Muslims of India in a manner widely different from your intention, and we would therefore earnestly request you to take steps in the interests of Muslim solidarity to clarify the position and thereby remove all misunderstandings".

Letter from the Chief Minister, Mr A. K Fazlul Huq dated Emerald Bank, Darjeeling October 17 addressed to Sir Nazimuddin:—

"I have received a letter of to-day's date which you along with Mr. Suhrawardy and Mr. Tamizuddin Khan have addressed. It is a fact that I did feel hurt when I found that three of my colleagues were parties to the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League which were obviously antagonistic to Me.

In view, however, of the expression of regret contained in your letter and personally conveyed to me and in view of the assurance that none of you intended those resolutions to convey in any sense lack of confidence in me, I am prepared to allow the incident to be closed.

STEPS TO MAKE IT CLEAR

So far as my letter to the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League is concerned I am taking suitable steps to disabuse the minds of such of Muslim brethren as have interpreted the letter in a manner contrary to my intentions.

In fact I have already written to Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan on this subject with whom I intend to correspond further if necessary.

But I don't feel that any special clarification of the position is called for, because nothing could be farthest from my thoughts than driving a wedge between Moslem Bengal and the rest of India for the very simple reason that I always desired no less than anyone else the solidarity of Indian Moslems working as one united people under the organisation for the attainment of their political social, cultural and economic progress.—A. P

SUPERSESSION OF PESHAWAR D. L. B.

PESHAWAR, October 16.

It is understood that the Frontier Government has passed orders for the supersession of the Peshawar District Board. The Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, has been appointed administrator in addition to his duties.—A. P

HOSTEL FOR BHAVSAR KSHATRIYA STUDENTS

Mr. R. L. Utterker's Donation

Mr. Ramchandrarao Lingajirao Utterker, President of the All-India Bhavsar-Kshatriya Mahasabha, has erected a Hostel at Mysore in the name of "Lingojirao Ramarao Utterker Hostel" for the poor and deserving students belonging to the Bhavsar-Kshatriya community in general. For the maintenance and upkeep of the Hostel, he has set apart and earmarked properties worth about Rs. 19,000 and out of the income of the properties, this Hostel is being maintained. At the present moment nine students studying in Mysore Colleges in different lines are being freely maintained and allowed boarding free of cost.

In order to manage the Hostel constitutionally, Mr. Ramchandrarao Utterker and other members of his family have settled the above properties under a Trust Deed which has been registered during this month and five Trustees have been appointed.

It is the desire of the Donors to give benefit of the Hostel to the students of the Bhavsar-Kshatriya community from all over India and the community has been so grateful to the Utterker family for such generous and kind donation.

Indo-Sinkiang Trade Resumption

PESHAWAR, October 16.

British subjects in Sinkiang have still to bear hardships although a slight change is expected in the attitude of the Sinkiang authorities for reasons of trade, according to the latest information from Kashgar.

It is stated here that there may be a resumption of trade relations between India and Sinkiang owing to conditions created by the war.—A. P.

Ford Company's Army Service School

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

City journalists paid a visit this morning to Ford Motor Company limited to see the service and programme of the training given to selected army personnel.

In August 1940 Ford Motor Company of India, believing that useful training assistance could be provided, began a series of training courses for army personnel in Bombay Presidency, and throughout military Central in Northern India. In other parts of India mobile service training vans, fully equipped with the necessary workshop tools and operated by experienced instructors contacted military units to assist in service training officers and men, British and Indian.

The 6-day training course covers the important service adjustments including complete illustrated lectures on the various types of vehicles, their design and the correct service adjustments and maintenance necessary. Instruction and practical demonstrations are given to each person attending the courses and each person also carries out the service adjustments and repairs personally that may be required on Ford vehicles in use.

The total number of Army personnel who have received this Ford training up to September 1941, is 1,004.

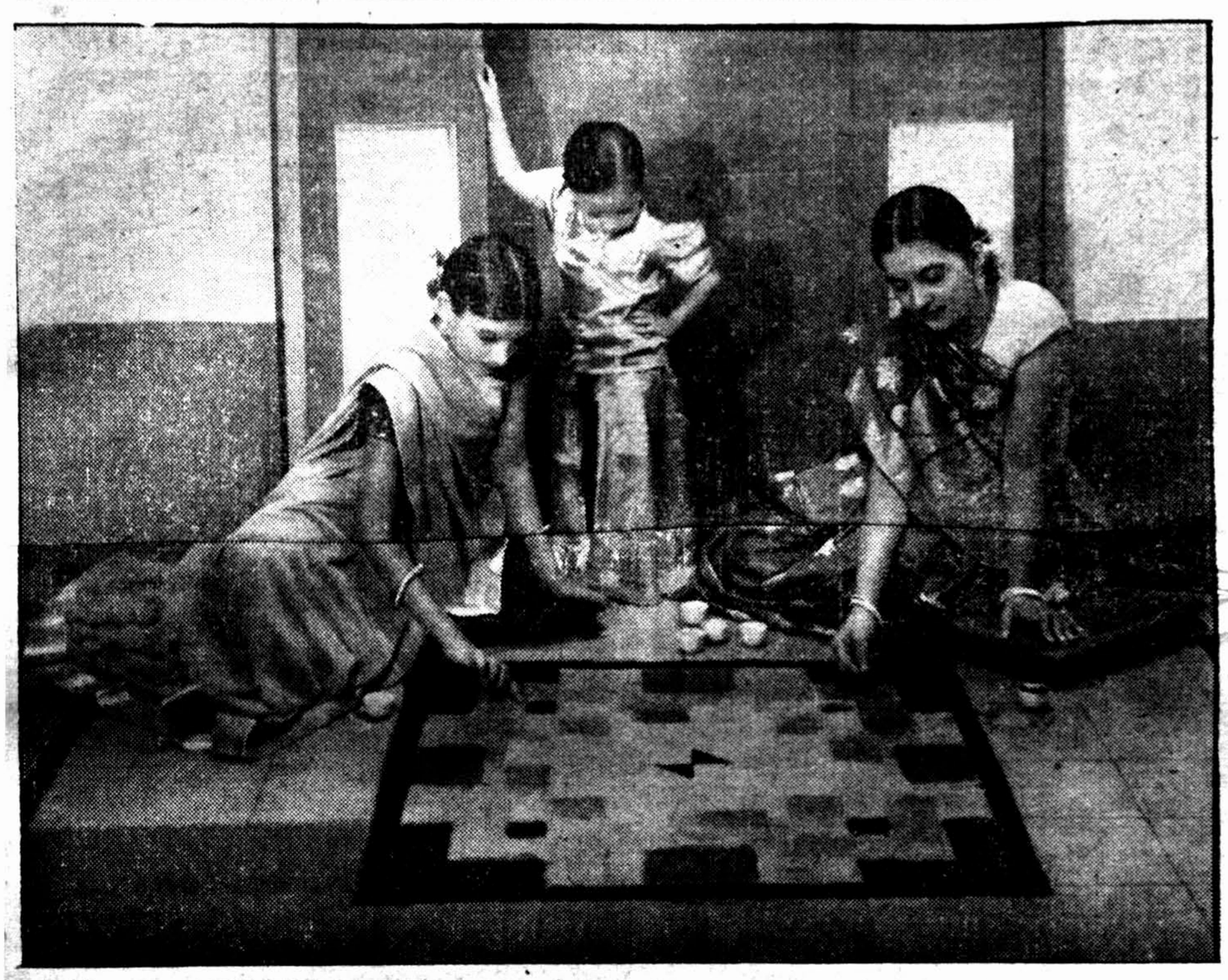
The course is the same as that operated for more than 12 months and additional programmes have been arranged for a long time to come.

This training is provided by Ford Motor Company of India, at no cost to Government. It is the belief of the Ford Motor Company of India, that with the considerable expansion of the Indian mechanised forces, everything possible should be done to provide trained experienced staff to demonstrate to the army personnel the correct methods of servicing modern Ford vehicles and how to render officient maintenance.

The main production factory of the Ford Motor Company of Canada has produced several sound films which are used to illustrate the method of servicing Ford vehicles. Those are used in the training courses and help considerably to explain the features of the vehicles, how they are produced and how correct service adjustments may be carried out

In this Service School a number of cutaway sections of the Ford vehicle have been provided for instructional purposes. In the near future, we will have additional literature, charts, handbooks and reference books for the purpose of training Army personnel.

During the course the men have an opportunity to visit the production Department, as that they can see for themselves how the various types of Army vehicles are built and tested.



Rangoli designs being drawn by Hindu girls around their houses in celebration of Deepavali.

CYCLE THEFTS INCREASE IN CITY

Aftermath Of Petrol Rationing

The figures for cycle thefts in Bombay for the month of September 1941 constitute a high record hitherto un-exceeded in any one month.

One of the causes contributing to this disturbing increase in cycle thefts is thought to be the Petrol Rationing Scheme as a result which the "demand" for cycles has considerably increased and their current value has risen accordingly.

The City Police and C.I.D. are taking vigorous measures to deal with and check the increase in this form of crime and as the ultimate effectiveness of the steps taken by them depends to a large degree on co-operation by members of the cycling public, the Police authorities are issuing posters in English and all the local regional languages, which will be prominently displayed in the affected localities with the object of keeping continually before cyclists the ever-present danger of cycle thefts and encouraging them to securely fasten their machines when leaving them about in places from where they can be stolen.

It is hoped that cyclists in their own interests will heed the warnings issued on this subject and extend their co-operation to the Police in their efforts to check the prevalence of cycle thefts.

PETROL COUPONS FOR NEXT QUARTER

Applications for coupons for the ordinary basic ration of petrol for the second quarter, commencing from November 1, have to be made in Form 'H', which is obtainable free from the following distribution centres:

For centres in Bombay from October 17 to October 31, excluding Sundays and Public Holidays, from 10-30 a.m. to 3 p.m. on week days and from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

For owners of private motor vehicles of over 19 H.P. at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay.

For private motor vehicles under 19 H.P. and motor boats and motor cycles at the Government Law College, behind Churchgate Station, Bombay.

For members of the Western India Automobile Association, at the Office of the W. I. A. A., Churchgate, Bombay.

In the District of Thana, the applications of owners of all private motor vehicles should be submitted at the Dak-Bungalow at Thana from October 27 to 31.

In the District of Kolaba, applications of all private motor vehicles should be submitted at the P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow, Mahad, from October 27 to 29.

In the portion of the Ratnagiri District which lies in the Bombay Region, applications of owners of all private motor cars should be submitted at the Dak-Bungalow, Chiplun, from October 30 to 31.

For Municipalities, ambulances, school buses, trade numbers, and Government vehicles, at the Office of the Area Rationing Authority, Head Police Office, Bombay, from October 17 to 31.

For all transport vehicles, taxies and stage-carriages (buses) at the Western Wing of the Head Police Office, Ground Floor, Bombay.

On and after November 1, applications for basic ration for all categories of vehicles should be submitted at the Area Rationing Authority's Office.

Applications for supplementary ration for the second quarter may be made in form 'K' obtainable at the office of the Area Rationing Authority from November 1 to November 15.

Registration Certificates of the vehicles should accompany all applications. No application will be considered by the Rationing Authority without the production of such Certificate.

In the case of the stage-carriages, applications should be accompanied by the 'Part A' of the permit also. In the case of motor boats, the Survey-Certificate should accompany the form.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 70,90,822-7-11.

To be allocated at the discretion of H. E. the Governor: Rs. 120 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, being a donation on winning H. E. the Governor's Prize during the Poona Golf Club Season 1941.

For the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund: Rs. 269-8 the staff of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd. (monthly).

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 1,000 "A.E.B." (further donation); Mr. D. D. Carcary; Rs. 474-8 the Officers and Staff of the Barsi Light Railway Co., Ltd. (monthly); Rs. 100 Shri Mahajan Association Ltd. (for two months); Mr. N. K. Waltho; Rs. 83 through the Mamlatdar and Sub-Treasury Officer, Deogad, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 52 the members of the staff of the Associated Cement Companies, Ltd. (15th instalment).

For Armoured Carriers for Indian Army: Rs. 158 the Officers and Staff of the Barsi Light Railway Co., Ltd. (monthly); Rs. 100 Shri Mahajan Association Ltd. (for two months); Rs. 82-15 through the Mamlatdar and Sub-Treasury Officer, Deogad, Ratnagiri District.

For British Red Cross: Rs. 60 part of a collection taken at a meeting of Christians on the 3rd September in the Sir C. J. Hall, the subject of which was "Christians and the war."

For Indian Red Cross: Rs. 60 part of a collection taken at a meeting of Christians on the 3rd September in the Sir C. J. Hall, the subject of which was "Christians and the war."

Grand total on Saturday (excluding sums of less than Rs. 50): Rs. 70,94,613-6-11.

MAKE ID-DIVALI

A Festival Of Unity!

HOOSEINBHOY LALJEE'S APPEAL TO SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will publish this open letter appeal in a prominent place in your valuable paper as I am sure you will agree with me that it is an important matter. The Divali and Hindu New Year's gathering as usual will be held on the 21st and the Idd gathering will on or about 23rd inst hence very early publication is also requested.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJI,
(MLA Central.)

An appeal to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

My dear friend,

It is unnecessary to tell you about the great potentialities that lie inherent in truly exhibiting at the right time that the Indians are really united. It has often been so exhibited when Almighty provided opportunities and now it will come up often is my hope and faith and I believe, my friend that must also be your hope and faith.

I, therefore, urge you to avail of one of the great opportunities that has now come to us.

The Divali is coming in a very few days, and so is the Idd within a couple of days thereafter.

On the Divali, I am glad a big gathering of Hindu brethren will be held like the one that is being held by the Muslim brethren on the Idd day at the Maidan.

It is evident from the reading of our calendars that for still some years to come both these auspicious functions will be coming within a week's time.

Therefore, at so solemn and happy occasions, we all meet together by inviting both Hindus and Muslims in hundreds from every locality at both Divali and Idd functions and solemnly and sincerely declare to celebrate these occasions together under any prevailing circumstances, there could be no gainsaying that such an act will be pleasing to our Creator and will also make our mother country happy.

Will you please undertake this work?

I feel your appeal in this respect will bring forth at once the fullest and the heartiest co-operation and the blessings of all the leading men, not only Hindus and Muslims and Parsees, Christians, Jews and other but, above all, this noble objective will be blessed by the Almighty; but I am pained to say that the vast population of our city and our country, who are poor and are mostly agriculturists, labourers, and employee's who need so much of this goodwill although it will be admitted that they have been maintaining it amongst themselves but, unfortunately, it is often attempted to be cruelly wrenched from them making their lot and also our lot more miserable and unhappy.

This I venture to suggest because I feel that it can be achieved if you will please have a few minute's talk with our old friend, Mr Jinnah. Besides, I would also suggest a short talk or a meeting with the following gentlemen: Sir Suleman Mitha, Sir Mohemad Yusuf, Seth Abu Baker, Seth Husen Casum Dada, Sir Currimbhoy, Sir Rahimtulla, Messrs M I Rowji, Makalai, Dawood Nasar, K A Somji, Ahmed Habib Ismael, Dawoodaly Cassumbhoy, Aziz Gafur Kazi, Harharwala, Salebhoy Barodawala, M Allabux, G E Matcheswala, Nimazee, Dedhusti, and others and with well-known Muslim editors, direct or through our friend, Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi. Please also have talks with Mr Bhulabhai, Sir Chunilal Dr. Ambedkar, Sir Chimanlal, Sir Kikabhai, Seth Mathuradas, Seth Govindlal Motilal, Seth Chunilall, Seth Ghia, Seth Walchand, Seth Matani, the Rt. Hon M R Jayakar, Mr Munshi, Messrs Joshi, Bole, Goregoankar, Talpade, Morarji Gordhandas, Vithaldas Govindji, Krishnaraj Thackarsey and others and with well-known Hindu editors. I am sure if Messrs Horniman, S A Brelvi, Francis Low, Cama, Lyer, Vacha Gandhi, Murzban and others are invited, they will also be too glad to give every co-operation and last but not the least, I have every hope and trust that my dear friends amongst whom is our Mayor Dr Colaco who formed the peace committee during the riots and during mill labour troubles. So also Dr G V Deshmukh, Mr Rustom Masani, Mr B Bharucha and Dr A E Erulkar will not fail to accord their ever eager assistance in such objectives, in addition to Sir V N Chandavarkar, Sir S D Saklatvala, Sir A Dalal, Jamnadas Mehta Rao Bahadur Asavle, Messrs Bavla Serang, Umar Rajab and others connected mostly with our industries and labour at present.

I should be delighted if at the gatherings prominent Parsee, Sikhs, Jews, Buddhists and Christians from Asia, Africa, Europe and America are also invited. Will you please invite the Chief Justice and Justices of the High Court and the Magistrates of our courts and the High Government officials like the Hon. Adviser to H. E the Governor, the Chief Secretary, the Police Commissioner, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Collector, etc., and all the foreign consuls?

I am here at present, as I am unwell; otherwise I would have certainly called on you. However, I would try to come down if required and necessary as I believe that whatever little I can do in this great cause, will not harm my health, but, on the contrary, will be a pleasure for me to see that my efforts will reap fruit. As this is to me a matter of public important I am addressing you an open letter through the press.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJI.

Poona
4 Bombay Road,
Shivaji Nagar.

EQUALLING HOLLYWOOD RECORDS

MINERVA PRODUCTION

"The Battle Scenes can only be described as Magnificent and one would have to comb the Records of Hollywood to find their Like."
—"THE TIMES OF INDIA"

MINERVA'S HISTORICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

SIKANDAR

Direction: SOHRAB MODI

NOW RUNNING TO CAPACITY HOUSES

MINERVA

7th WEEK

Today—Shows Nos. 131, 132, 133 and 134

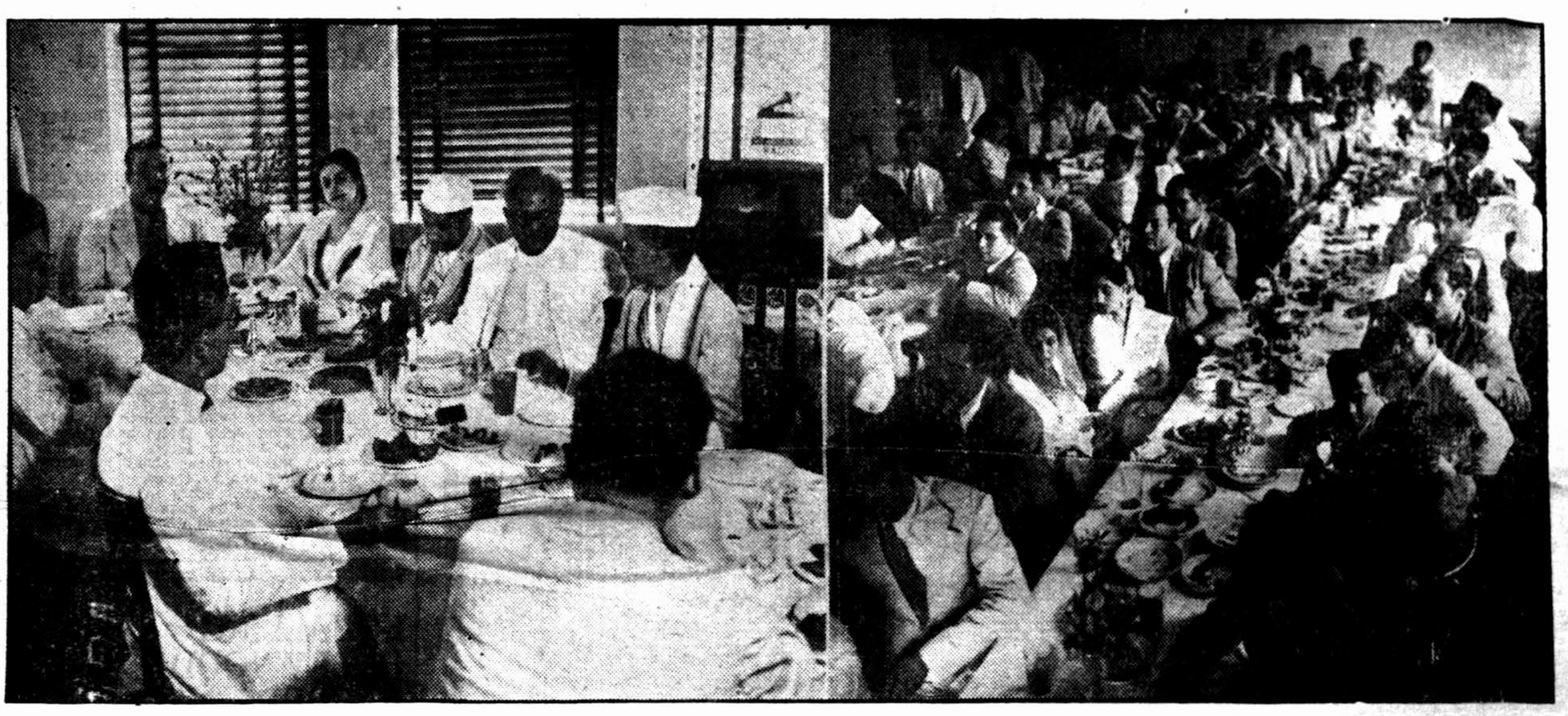
DAILY AT 4, 7 & 10 P. M.

Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1-15 p.m.

(An Evergreen Release).

THE DEAD

Don't return to life. The "Nerves" when allowed to snap COMPLETELY can't be revived either. Don't let your "Nerves" therefore, "die". The Nervous System comprises of the cerebro-spinal system centring on the brain and spinal-cord), and the sympathetic system centring on ganglia). These control life's processes, like digestion, respiration and blood circulation. Day in and day out your Nerves are consumed and run to waste. You must therefore feed the nerves and make up the waste. A new and novel "Vim Food" tasting of delicious cocoa containing not only cocoa but also Milk and Wheat Proteids, Vitamin D, etc., has just been introduced for your "Nerves" and "Life" At an astoundingly low price of Re. 1/2 only, per tin, ensuring you 50/60 brimming cups RICHER AND MORE NUTRITIOUS THAN MILK ITSELF and definitely more delicious so there is nothing to beat "BROOKVALE CHOCOLATA". If per chance your Chemist or Store cannot supply "BROOKVALE" (remember the name in full) ring up 40078 (Bombay) or write to Post Box 857, BOMBAY DO NOT DELAY A MOMENT TO ENJOY "BROOKVALE CHOCOLATA" AND INSURE YOURSELF BETTER SLEEP, PERFECT HEALTH AND LONGER LIFE IT'S A FOOD—NOT A MEDICINE.



The main table at the tea party give n by Mr. Baburao Patel to Mr. Satya- murti last week. Miss Naseem, Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, Sardar Chandulal Shah and Mr. Satyamurti are promi nently scene The other picture shows the other guests at the party.

"WORDS FOR BATTLE" IS VISUAL POETRY

F. A. B. Release This Week

It is a very orginal short-film that the Film Advisory Board has released this week at leading foreign-film theatres, "Words for Battle", issued by the British Ministry of Information.

"Words for Battle" is a visual illustration of a series of well chosen extracts from English patriotic poetry Laurence Olivier, the famous British actor, recites the lines with that bell-like tone of his which has made him so popular

Pride of place among the poets chosen, rightly goes to Milton. He is followed by William Blake, Robert Browning and Rudyard Kipling.

From patriotic poetry the film then passes on to the patriotic prose of Premier Churchill; and the text chosen, has all the dignity and the power of poetry

The final passage is the most inspiring. It is not from an Englishman's tongue of pen. It is Abraham Lincoln's world-inspiring call to his people to see that "the Dead shall not have died in vain" to sacrifice all to make sure that the "Government of the People, by the People and for the People shall not perish from the Earth!"

"Bandhan" Enters Golden Jubilee!

"Bandhan" is still making history for its makers, the Bombay Talkies. To-day, the picture enters its fiftieth week in Calcutta, hus bringing about the first Golden Jubilee of a Hindustani picture.

It would appear surprising to many, but there has never been a Golden Jubilee of a Hindustani picture before. The only golden jubilee so far, was that of Prabhat's "Tukaram", which was a Marathi film.

"Meet John Doe"—Frank Capra Film At Eros

Extremely Entertaining And Enlightening By Common Comment

The new Frank Capra production for 1941, "Meet John Doe," has received such a rousing reception everywhere that it is bound to have a good run at Eros. Every performance since its opening on Friday has been attended by a capacity audience.

Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck are starred in "Meet John Doe." In addition to Cooper and Miss Stanwyck, the cast of the picture includes Edward Arnold, Walter Brennan, Spring Byington, James Gleason, Gene Lockhart, Irving Bacon, Rod La Rocque, Pierre Watkin, Russell Simpson, Regis Toomey and a host of others. Several thousand extra players participate in the impressive mob scenes at which Capra excels. The production was designed by William Cameron Menzies and Dmitri Tiomkin wrote the musical score, which blends folk music from all parts of the nation. "Meet John Doe" was produced by Capra and Robert Riskin at the Warner Bros. studios. Robert Riskin wrote the screenplay, which he based on a story by Richard Connell and Robert Presenell.

It is doubtful whether any other motion picture of the past few years has stirred up so much advance speculation and anticipation as "Meet John Doe." In production for more than a year, it represents the first independent production effort of the famous team of Capra and Riskin, whose former work includes such all-time hits as "Mr. Deeds Goes To Town," "It Happened One Night" and "You Can't Take It With You," "Mr. Smith goes to Washington," all Academy Award winners.

All during its production, the story plot of "Meet John Doe" was kept secret, at the request of Capra, who felt that the surprise element in the story added so much to its entertainment value that it would be unfair to future audiences to hear about it in advance. Since its opening here on Friday, audience comment has substantiated his theory, even in India. "You have to see it," people have been saying to their friends, "I'm not going to tell you what it's about. But take it from me, you'll love it." And judging from the record crowds who have been storming Eros during the past two days, they are loving it, even when it has not had a very good publicity.

PARAMOUNT CELEBRATES 10th ANNIVERSARY

Over 400 people, consisting of prominent film personalities and others, were the guests of the Paramount Film Co., last Sunday when the studio executives celebrated the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the Paramount Film Co.

The day also happening to be the birthday of Mr. Kikubhai B. Desai, both celebrations were made into one grand party in which Mr. and Mrs. Kikubhai B. Desai were profusely garlanded by the members of the staff and guests.

In reviewing ten years of activities of the studio Mr. Gatubhai R. Desai, the General Manager in his speech paid a glowing tribute to the organising ability and enormous energy of Mr. Kikubhai B. Desai, and said: "During the past ten years we are proud to say that we have produced eight silent pictures, 30 talkies and two socials under the banner of the Great India Pictures—all this could not have been possible had it not been for the keen business acumen and the enormous energy of our Chief, Mr. Kikubhai B. Desai, who for the past decade has guided our ship of destiny through deep and shallow waters to the present position.

In replying to the toast Mr. Kikubhai B. Desai thanked the staff and the guests for their well-wishes and said: "I cannot find words enough with which to thank you for all the compliments and good wishes you have showered on me to-day. This is no doubt an auspicious occasion, for we have the honour to be among the oldest active film producing companies in India and our 10th birthday is really something of which all of us must take pride. However, I feel that I should not be given all the compliments as it is you people who have served me so faithfully that deserve all of it. Without the full hearted co-operation of artistes, technicians and executives no studio can flourish. It will have to close down as much as any other business in which there is no "esprit de corps" and team-work."

While winding up his speech Mr. Kikubhai B Desai announced a 5 per cent. increment in all staff salaries and said that for the forthcoming year he had a big line-up of pictures for production, in which he would star the best possible talent available.

The function ended with a tea-party and music by the studio musicians.

"Navyug's "Sangam" Booked For New West End".

1941 will go down in the annals of screen history as a year of the youth. For, after all these years the leadership of film industry has passed from veterans to youth In most of the film concerns, youths and youths alone hold the position of producers. This is a significant change, and already we are witnessing laudable results brought about by this change. One likes to refer to this change again, because once again one is glad to record that youth has secured the opportunity so they richly deserved. For, Navyug Chitrapat Ltd's latest offering 'Sangam', produced in Hindi as well as Marathi, has given Junnarkar and Winayak, two of the most enterprising, energetic and accomplished youths, the opportunity of directing and producing a picture entirely according to their plans.

Indeed, though Winayak has directed many a memorable picture and though his name has been mentioned as a producer in case of pictures directed by him. 'Sangam' will be the first picture in which he is shouldering the sole responsibility of the producer. Similarly "Sangam" is the first independent assignment of Junnarkar as a full-fledged director Between them, if the reports emanating from studio are to be believed, they have endeavoured to produce a picture that will win acclaim for them as first class showmen.

NEW TYPE OF STORY.

In selecting the story, the cast and the technicians, Winayak seems to have followed all the principles of sound showmanship. For the story we are told has all the ingredients of an excellent drama woven in the delightful pattern of romance and comedy. In fact, "Sangam" is the story of a boy and a girl in love; and yet it is said to be different from all the other boy-meets-girl type of stories for the incidents chosen to develop their romance, they are not only novel and original but also full of topical allusions and vital social interest. The very fact that the hero of the picture is the leader of a peasant movement assures us that the story of "Sangam" is different from others and that it may provoke wide discussion on social issues involved in it. That is to be expected when the story is written by Maharashtra's most progressive and socially conscious writer, V. S. Khandekar

SELECTION OF CAST.

Further, we are assured that the screenplay of "Sangam" is written with most scrupulous attention, and the critics will find it difficult to spot out any technical faults in the scenario and the continuity of "Sangam." Both Junnarkar and Winayak are reported to be taking extreme precautions to make 'Sangam' flawless. The cast selected to interpret different roles at least ensures the fact that the performances in "Sangam" will retain all the histrionic glory of Navyug's former pictures.

The cast is led by the popular comedy team of Meenakshi and Winayak as the two lovers with a brilliant array of supporting players headed by Salvi, Jog, Damuanna Malwankar and Vatsala Kumtekar, who incidentally plays her first featured comedy role in this picture Among others in the cast are Baby Devi Nandu Khote, Sunderabai, renowned for her devotional songs, and Malati Gupte, a new comer.

The musical side also has received special attention and the fourteen song numbers are expected to be a highlight of "Sangam" now receiving finishing touches at the studio. By the way, "Sangam" is booked for new West End and will be released there as soon as the current attraction 'Chokha Mela' is withdrawn.

Producer Ahmed Confident "Ek-Raat" Will Be A Great Film

Shalimar Pictures' maiden venture "Ek-Raat" which is being produced at the Shree Sound Studios, Dadar, is expected to be completed by the beginning of December. At the moment Producer W. Z. Ahmed, who is handling megaphone as well is putting in a lot of work with day and night shooting and is rapidly completing the indoor scenes

"It is true that I am bringing to the screen a new star but I am confident "Ek-Raat" will be something out of the ordinary and a picture which will tell an entirely different sort of story", said Producer Ahmed about his new find, Neena. "Neena shows all promise of becoming the star of to-morrow. She has a wonderful sense of drama and is very quick at assimilating ideas and reproducing effectively all the emotions she is required to portray. No doubt she has been given a delicate and difficult role still I can safely predict that Neena is destined for stardom even in her first picture."

In the male lead is Prithvi Raj. Assisting the two main characters are Mubarik, Gulab K N Singh, Feroza, Usuf Suleman, H Prakash, and Rajkumari artistes who hardly need any introduction. The musical score has been placed in the competent and experienced hands of Sjt S K Pal, the famous music director

'Khazanchi' Prospers At Krishna

Today is Diwali Eve. The festive spirit is already abroad. Everyone is putting on his best. Every theatre is putting up its best new picture. Several did so in anticipation, a couple of weeks ahead. The others do so today.

Alone, out of eleven first run theatres in the city, the Krishna confidently tells the people that its best new picture is "Khazanchi"——in the 29th week! Hardly ever has a better tribute been paid to any picture.

There is little doubt now that "Khazanchi" will reach the "Tukaram" record of long run. It will be worth knowing whether it will not have surpassed even the "Tukaram" record of gate-money

Morning Shows During Diwali

During the Diwali holidays there will be Morning Shows at 10 a.m at Roxy, 'Camille' in which Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor are starred will be shown on Monday and "The Way of All Flesh" on Tuesday

At the Opera House, 'Desire' in which Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich are starred will be shown on Monday and 'Louis Pasteur' featuring Paul Muni on Tuesday.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Aswin Vad 14, 1997
Muslim: Ramzan 27, 1360
Parsi: Adibehest 15, 1311
Sunrise: 6h 34m.
Sunset: 6h. 14m.
Hightide: 10-34, 23-14
Lowtide: 4-24, 16-51

KALI PUJA FOR BENGALEES: Bengali residents of Bombay are requested to attend the Kali Puja celebrations to-day (Sunday) at Ramchandra Bhatt High School Hall, Parel.

BOMBAY WELFARE SOCIETY: An ordinary meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Welfare Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of its Secretary, Bombay 12.

UNITED G. S. B. PARISHAD: The annual Parishad day will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m (S.T.) at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, Girgaum.

ARTS & CRAFTS EXHIBITION: This Exhibition will be opened to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. at Lalwadi, near C. P. Tank, Madhav Baug, by Mr. M. D. Bhat.

LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY: Pandit Harihar Pranshankar Bhatt of Ahmedabad will deliver a lecture on "Astronomy" under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

DAYANAND ANNIVERSARY: The 58th anniversary of Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati will be celebrated in the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum Back Road at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) and at 8 a.m. on Monday when Seth Nanji Kalidass Mehata will preside.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Under the auspices of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha, there will be "Lava-Kusa" Harikatha performance by Sri Kommuri Balabrahmananda Das, at Nappoo Hall, Telang Road, Matunga to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE: Lovers of Kannada literature are invited to a discourse in Kannada on "Selections from Kumara Vyasa's Bharata" by Timappa Dasa in the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BRAHMOTSAVAM: The annual Brahmotsavam of Sri Venkatesh Bhagwan at Fanaswadi Mandir will commence from to-day (Sunday) and terminate on Monday, the 20th instant. There will be procession daily morning and evening accompanied by South Indian Music.

RAJAPUR AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL: Mr. Motiram N. Desai (Topiwala) of Bombay gave a magnificent donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Agricultural School at Rajapur in Ratnagiri District on condition that the school is named after his late father and styled as "Narayanrao Desai Topiwala Agricultural School, Rajapur."

SHREE KALIPUJA: Shree Shree Kalipuja will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) and to-morrow (Monday) at the Khalsa College, Matunga. The programme is as under:—
To-day (Sunday) 7-30 p.m. Variety entertainment including dances, music and songs. 10-54 p.m. Puja celebration and distribution of Prasad. 11-30 p.m. Dramatic performances in Bengali.
To-morrow (Monday) Immersion of the Goddess.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA: The fifth annual general body meeting of the Bombay Kannada Sangha, Matunga, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Sangha (Venkatesa Nivas, Bhau Daji Road near King's Circle, Matunga, G.I.P.), to elect new office-bearers to adopt the audited accounts of the Sangha for the period ended 30th September, 1941 and to transact any other business that may be duly brought up.

A.R.P. AT AHMEDABAD

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—
In order to organise an Air Raid Precautions Scheme at Ahmedabad, the Government of Bombay has created a temporary post of Air Raid Precautions Controller there with effect from October 27 and has appointed Mr R. H. Haslam, A.R.P. Controller, Bombay, to hold it. Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government, Home Department (A.R.P.), will take over charge as A.R.P. Controller, Bombay, in addition to his present duties.

FORD DONATES DOL. 600,000 FOR BRITISH WAR VICTIMS

London.—Henry and Edsel Ford last week announced a gift of £150,000 (about dol. 600,000) to Britain to aid the victims of German air raids. The Fords plan to build 350 trucks which will be held at key points in readiness to rush food to blitzed areas.

FEAST OF OUR LADY OF FATIMA AT KARJAT: A continuous stream of devout Catholics from the various parishes in the Archdioceses of Bombay and Poona began to pour into the picturesque little Chapel of Our Lady of Fatima at Karjat at the foot of the Ghats on the G. I. P. Railway, on Sunday, the 12th instant.
Masses were offered at the Shrine at regular intervals and suppliant pilgrims knelt in profound adoration at the foot of the Shrine of Our Lady of Fatima whose Feast was celebrated by the Catholics of the Karjat Mission. The Rev H. Comas, S.J. of the Diocesan Seminary of Bombay officiated at the High Mass at 8-30 a.m. and delivered an interesting sermon. The Rev. H. Dalton S.J. of St. Anne's, Mazagaon said the High Mass at 10 a.m. and addressed the congregation in a few select and appropriate words. A select Choir composed of singers from the Kalyan Parish ably conducted by Mr. Fitzgerald and supported by the Misses Thompson and Mr. Thompson rendered choral music during the Masses.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Ziegfeld Girl". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Blood and Sand". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Bride Came C.O.D." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Blondie Goes Latin". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Major Barbara". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Darshan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PATHE—"Kasauti". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Anjan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Chokha Mela". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj". Daily at 1-30, 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sasural". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami". Daily at 1, 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Radhika". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Himmat". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
CHITRA—"Lagan". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Akela". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
APOLLO—"The Hunchback of Notre Dame" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.

A.R.P. GIRGAON: Lecture by Mr. C. W. Bigwood on "Duties of Air Raid Wardens" in Robert Money School, Proctor Road to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY Y. L. AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION: "The Congress should accept offices" will be the subject of a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in Vanmali Hall premises, Dadar.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION: That "Tagore School of Indian Dance" will be the subject of a public lecture by Mr. Haren Gosh of Calcutta in the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. Salim M. Merchant will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar M.A., will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). All are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE ON BHAGWAT GEETA: Sri M. R. Gopalacharya, M.A., of Vani Vihar Vidyalaya will deliver a public lecture on "Geeta" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar (B. B. and C. I. Railway).

VIDYADAINI SABHA: The monthly Debating Class of the Vidyadaini Sabha Volunteer Corps will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sabha's Office under the presidentship of Mr. R. M. Anchan.

HINDU SNEHA SAMMELAN

Diwali Gathering At Y. M. H. A.

Under the joint auspices of the Hindu Samrakshan Mandal, Young Men's Hindu Association, Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Shri Mahajan Association, Bombay Shroff's Association, Hindustani Residents' Association, Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, Grain Merchants' Association Marwadi Sammelan, Bengal Club, Arya Samaj, Shri Guru Sing Sabha, Sugar Merchants' Association, Maharashtra Mitra Mandal, Brahman Sabha, Rohidas Mitra Mandal, Shri Tatvadnyan Mandal, Bombay Sindhi Association, Chitpavan Brahman Sangh, Saraswat Mahila Samaj, Brahman Bhagini Samaj, Dadar Bhagini Samaj, and Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, a Hindu "Sneha Sammelan" to exchange New Year's greetings will be held at the Young Men's Hindu Association compound Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, on Tuesday, October 21 from 5-30 to 7 p.m.
The New Year's Message will be delivered by His Holiness Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya Swami of Govardhan Math, Jagannath Puri.

JINNAH IN DELHI ON TUESDAY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League is expected to arrive in Delhi on the evening of October 21, to take part in the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League to be held on October 26.—A. P.

ASBESTOS CEMENT SPORTS CLUB: A correspondent writes:—A variety entertainmnt was arranged by the Asbestos Cement Sports Club at Mulund on Thursday last. The high-lights of the programme were provided by the youthful pupils of Mr. Bhargavrao Pange's Dancing Academy, Parel, while Messrs. Salunkiker and Shiledar treated the audience to vocal and musical inbetweeners. Of the dance numbers special mention should be made of Miss Pramila Shirur's "Kathak" and "Radhika" dances Miss Paralker's "Gopi" dance and Master Kambli's "Hunter" dance which were gracefully rendered.

Diwali Week Starts

But A. R. P. Restrictions Will Prevent Illumination

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Diwali or the Festival of Lights, begins from to-day and will end on Tuesday.

Owing to the restrictions on lighting due to A. R. P. regulations, there will be no illuminations in the city.

The railway companies also have withdrawn the concessions of zone tickets, so the influx out of the city is not likely to be great.

To-day the Hindus celebrate "Dhana Trayodashi". The women folk engage themselves in preparation of sweets during the day and at nights tiny lamps are lighted for to drive away all darkness.

Shop keepers close their yearly accounts and invite their customers and friends to their shops.

The worship of account books takes place also to-day. Monday is the last day of the Hindu month Aswin

From Tuesday begins the Hindu New Year. The banks and public offices will remained closed on Monday and Tuesday.

BARKOOR BILLAVA CHARITY SANGHA: Under the auspices of the above Sangha, the 13th Anniversary of Mahasamadhi of His Holiness the late Brahma Narayan Guru Swamy, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at the premises of Batliboi's Accountancy Institute, Marzban Road, Fort, Bombay. Mr. P. K. Suvarna will preside.

NOTICE

Tuesday being Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Wednesday.

Record Breaking Tamil Talkie
MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
SAKUNTALAI
Starring:
KOKILAGANA ISAIVANI
M. S. SUBBULAKSHMI & Others.
On Monday 20th October
Morning 10 A.M.
AT
BROADWAY
TALKIES, DADAR
Advance tickets can be had at the Theatre
Reserve your seat early

29 WEEKS YOUNG
—STILL GOING STRONG!
The Mos. Popular Musical
"KHAZANCHI"
AT
KRISHNA
Daily 1, 4, 7, 10.

4th WEEK
SANT SAKHU
PRABHAT'S Biography of Faith
Directed by DAMLE FATEHLAL & RAJA NENE
Drawing Crowds at
CENTRAL
HINDI: Daily 7. MARATHI 4, 10
Sat. Sun. Holiday Matinee 1-30

SACRIFICE!
The Noblest ever made in NATIONAL'S

KASAUTI
Starring:
ROSE-PRAHLAD
Veena, Sunalini & Satish
Directed by
RAMACHANDRA THAKUR, M.A.
NOW RUNNING—2ND WEEK—AT
PATHE
DAILY 3 SHOWS
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE AT 12-30 P. M. on Sundays — Monday and Tuesday for Diwali.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH

New York, October 18

Previous closing	16.49
To-day's opening	16.51
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	16.58
Difference	+09

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 221-8

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, October 18

The New York cotton displayed improved sentiment after yesterday's slump following fairly good local and trade support with some covering purchases while little pressure appeared.

Trading in March began at 16.51 i.e. two points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and local buying while, later the demand further improved with rates rising steadily.

Following are the New York opening ranges :—

October not received.
December not received.
March not received.

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, October 18

SEEDS

Castorseeds October/November (£19 3/4 quoted) closed
Linseed Bombay Calcutta October/November (£19 1/2 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata October/November (£12 6/8 quoted) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast October/November (£18 1/4 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee October/November unquoted
Lightning October/November unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (13 3/4d nominal) closed
Forward (13 3/4d nominal) closed

LONDON METALS

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, October 18

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, October 18

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London, October 18

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, October 18

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 7/16d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
London on Shanghai (0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October 18

There was no trading during the night session.

Tin (£255 1/2 buyers; £255 7/8 sellers. Barely steady) closed
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) closed

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay : October 18.

Friday October 17 will go as a memorable day in the history of the local cotton market, where in the face of a drop of 73 pts in New York cotton futures and unfavourable Russian and Japanese news, prices advanced Rs. 15 per candy under extensive buying by professional operators. The rise may be justified as our prices were out of parity with New York and those who were buyers may claim that the recovery was due but nobody will enquire why they depressed prices unduly. To-day New York being 35 pts up, prices in the local market opened at Rs. 221/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 218/12 on active selling. At this level there was active buying by professional operators and prices advanced to Rs. 224 but again reacted on renewed selling to Rs. 221.

There was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 220/8, but again improved to Rs. 223 on renewed buying.

The market closed at 2 p.m. as under :—

BROACH April/May	Rs. 224/0
OOMRA Dec/Janry	Rs. 181/0
OOMRA March	Rs. 175/0
BENGAL Dec/Janry	Rs. 143/0
BENGAL March	Rs. 144/8

BOMBAY METAL

Bombay : October 18.

Yellow Metal sheet	Rs. 94
Copper sheets	Rs. 85

Tone :—Steady.

LONDON SILVER

London : October 17.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London : October 17.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay : October 18.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02½ to 4.03½ at London and 4 03 1/2 at N. York.

London spot silver was unchanged at 23½d and forward was unchanged at 23 7/16d. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3 and forward parity was Rs. 62/8/0. The local market was active with improved demand for silver which was depressed to Rs. 62/4 on unfounded rumours. Banks bought heavily Gold to-day.

Quotations were as under :—

	Gold	Silver
Ready	Rs. 42 1 9	63 0 0
Kartak	Rs. 42 2 3	62 11 0
Magsar	Rs. 42 2 3	62 10 0

Sovereigns : Rs. 28/7/6.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay : October 18.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Ready Bond Rs. 12/6
African from Bond Rs. 10/10
Shipment June Rs. 9/12 F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 9/12 F.B.H
Indian Sugars Ready :—
Ordinary Rs. 14/10 to 15/4
Large grain Rs. 15/5 to 16.
Tone :—Steady.

LONDON WHEAT

London : October 17.

Rozario Santa Fe 21/3 Oct/Nov quoted
Barletta Russo 21/3 Oct/Nov quoted
South Australian 27/6 Oct/Nov. quoted.

LONDON RUBBER

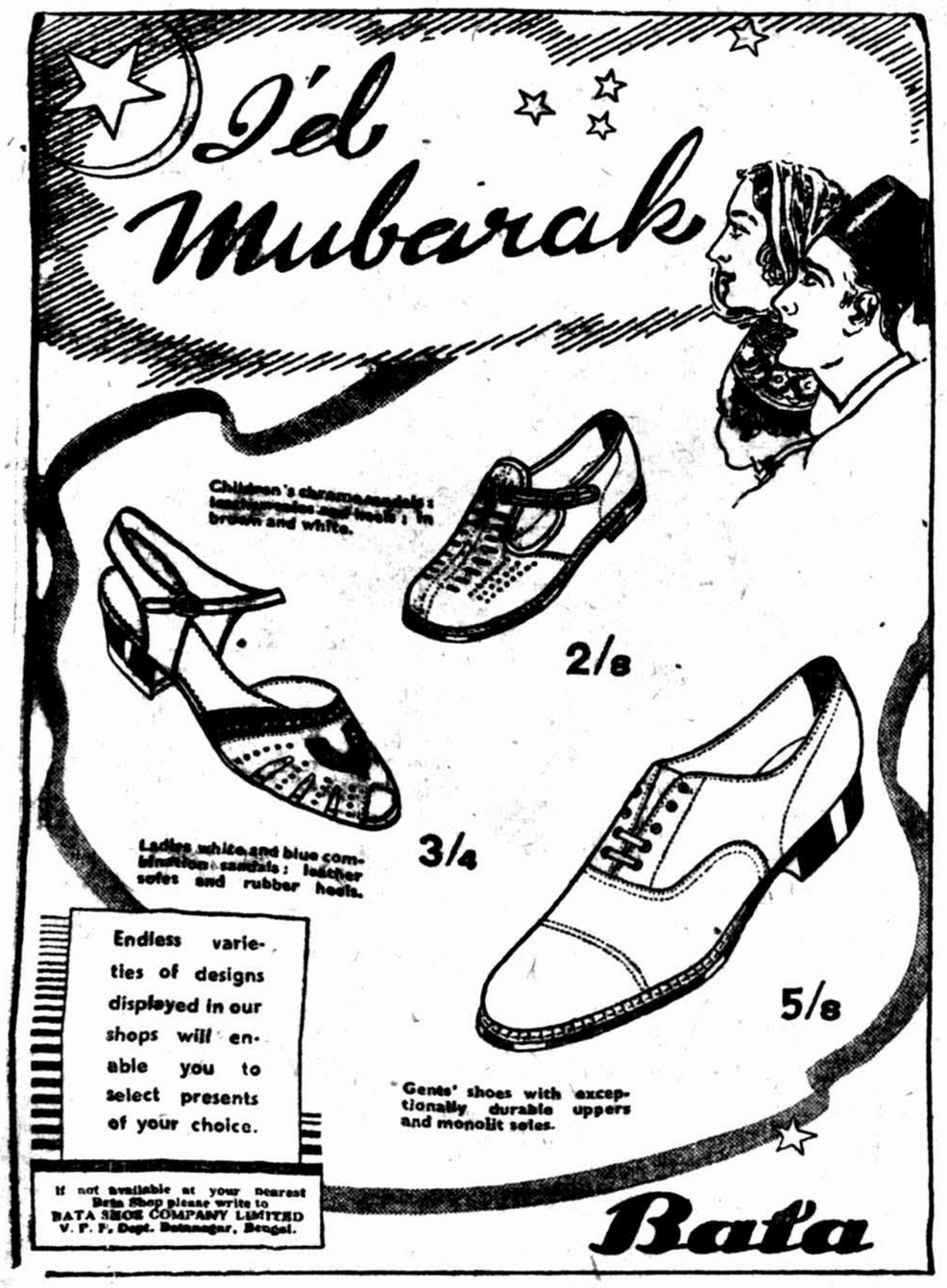
London : October 17.

Smoke sheet standard ribbed per lb. 13-3/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : October 17.

T T London on New York 4.02½/4.03½, Madrid 40.50, Montreal 4.43/4.47, Berne 17.30/17.40 Stockholm 16.85/16.95.


I'd Mubarak
Children's chrome sandals: leather uppers and heels; in brown and white.
2/8
Ladies white and blue combination sandals: leather soles and rubber heels.
3/4
Endless varieties of designs displayed in our shops will enable you to select presents of your choice.
5/8
Gents' shoes with exceptionally durable uppers and monolit soles.
If not available at your nearest Bata Shop please write to BATA SHOE COMPANY LIMITED V. P. P. Dept. Batanagar, Bengal.
Bata

Lively Cricket In City Fixtures

Maka Knocks Up Centuries: Dastur And Jobunputra Shine

A CENTURY WAS HIT UP BY E. S. MAKA, ON THE MUSLIM GYMKHANA GROUND, IN FAVOUR OF THE HOME TEAM THAT HAD ENTERTAINED THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA CLUB, IN A HALF-DAY FIXTURE ON SATURDAY.

K. H. Dastur playing for the home team on the Parsi Gymkhana ground against Merry-makers of Ahmedabad knocked up a beautiful 86 S. Bannerji from the opponents took four wickets for 39 runs.

Cautious and steady cricket was witnessed at the Brabourne Stadium too, where the C.C.I. was engaged against Baroda Cricket Association, in a two-day fixture. Here V. Raiji playing for the home side gathered 79 runs in a patient game.

At the Hindu Gymkhana, where B.B. and C.I. Loco Club was entertained K. Jobunputra from the Gymkhana side put up a tall score of 87 which included 10 fours.

No splendid bowling performance was seen anywhere. Cricket on the whole was lively.

ON PARSI GYMKHANA GROUND

GYMKHANA VS. MERRY MAKERS.

Parsi Gymkhana (1st innings)

M. F. Mistry	27
K. B. Mehta	3
J. H. Wadia (Capt.)	0
K. H. Dastur	86
J. A. Dadyseth	11
R. S. Cooper	46
F. R. Nariman (not out)	17
A. J. Wadia (not out)	2
Extra	30
Total (6 wic)	222

From the visitors' side Banerji took 4 wickets for 39 runs.

This match will continue to-day.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Islam Gymkhana (1st inngs.)

A. M. Aga	0
E. S. Maka	104
A. Peermahmed	5
S. A. Answar	0
H. J. Chaudhari	13
Jamaludin	37
A. R. Somji	1
H. C. Jairaj (not out)	7
The rest did not bat	
Extra	0
Total (6 wic)	167

Kasbeker from the Reserve Bank side took 3 wickets for 58 runs.

Reserve Bank of India (1st inngs)

R. M. Cooper	27
N. R. Patil	6
B. D. Pensh	23
B. D. Kasbeker	5
P. Sarnaik	2
R. M. Masani	8
P. B. Wagh	9
Moye	5
Rane	18
S. Ketker (not out)	0
Extra	1
Total	103

From the Islam Gymkhana side H. Jairaj and Nathani took 3 wickets each for 58 and 17 runs, respectively.

HINDU GYMKHANA GROUND

GYMKHANA "A" VS. B.B. AND C.I. RLY. LOCO CRICKET CLUB.

Gymkhana "A" (1st inngs)

K. S. Phansalker	21
K. H. Jobanputra	87
M. S. Naik (Capt.)	13
V. R. Chonker	38
L. V. Apte	32
C. T. Vakil	7
The rest did not bat	
Extra	7
Total (6 wkts)	205

B.B. & C.I. Club (1st inngs.)

A. R. Kohirsagar	46
J. Vajifdar	6
K. Pandurung	1
J. B. Khot	24
A. Almeda	39
M. Telang	16
E. Kinny (not out)	6
Jagannath (not out)	1
The rest did not bat	
Extra	12
Total (6 wkts)	151

The match ended in a draw.

C.C.I. Baroda Cricket Association.

V. Raiji	79
Meherhomji	16
Manekshaw	30
V. Merchant (not out)	35
(3 wic)	160

This match will continue to-day.

DIWALI SALE ATTRACTS CROWDS

Prize Scheme: About Rs. 1,000 To Be Awarded

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Diwali Inami Sale organised by the Swadeshi Market board has attracted a great deal of attention this time, and has drawn crowds eager to make purchases.

There is a prize scheme, by which 301 lucky numbers will be the recipients of prizes. A coupon is issued for every purchase made up to the 25th October. So far 18,000 coupons have been issued and the total prizes to be awarded are expected to amount to Rs. 1,000.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Dipali Talukdar 5-15 Asad Ali Khan. 5-35 Gauhar Sultan. 5-50 Shree on Clarionet. 6-15 Faqir Husain. 6-30 B. R. Deodhar. 6-50 Manohar. 7 Gauhar Sultan. 7-15 Kitabon ki Baten 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Asad Ali Khan. 8-30 Dipali Talukdar. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 It has happened. 9-50 Faqir Husain. 10 Gauhar Sultan. 10-15 B. R. Deodhar. 10-30 Asad Ali Khan.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Hemal Nritya. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Worship in Words. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Sound news. 9-25 Songs from the Silver Screen. 9-45 V. G. Bhatkar and party. 10 B. M. Devlankar. 10-15 Amritlal. 11 Sawai Gandharva. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Air Orchestra 12 noon. Naraka-Chaturdashi. 12-30 p.m. G. J. Watve. 12-45 P. D. Kahdilkar. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Laxmibai Kelkar. 1-20 V. G. Bhatkar and party. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Sawai Gandharva. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Brahmanand Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 M. Tufail. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 B. M. Devlankar. 6-45 G. J. Watve. 7 Nisar Ahmad. 7-15 Screen snapshots. 7-30 Chaupaticha Chutka. 7-45 Air Orchestra. 7-55 News commentary. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Topical talk. 8-45 Newsplay. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 B B C Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Omkarnath Thakur. 8-15 Instrumental music. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 B. M. Devlankar. 9-5 Garbas. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-40 As in Bombay 1. 5-40 Hindustani poems. 5-50 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Kharadkar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Laxmibai Kelkar. 8-20 Maru-Bihag on Sarangi. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Diwali-Diwali-Ayi.

Indian Troop's messages.—Messages in Marathi and Gujarati from Indian troops serving in the Middle East to their families in Western and Central India will be broadcast from the Bombay Station of All-India Radio to-day (Sunday). The broadcast will begin at 8-45 p.m. (Indian Standard Time) and will be on 244 and 89.15 metres.

Cotton Price Movement

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

Broach A|M opening: Rs. 221|8, 218|12, 221, 223|8, 224, 223|8, 221|8, 222|8, 221, 220|8, 221|8, 222, 223, 223|8.

Close: Rs. 224.

STOCKHOLM, October 17.

The Nobel prizes will not be awarded this year, it has been decided by the Swedish Government.—Reuter.

WILL PENTANGULAR BE BOYCOTTED?

Mahatma Condemns Communalism In Sport But 'Duleep' Upholds It!

By J. C. MAITRA

Since I wrote last week on communal cricket, several interesting things have happened. To start with, we saw a leaderette on it in the "Times of India" as follows:—"Sportsmen all over India will welcome the lead given by the Working Committee of the U. P. Cricket Association which has passed a resolution urging the abolition of communalism in sport.

"Opinion against the staging of Communal Cricket festivals like the Pentangular has recently been hardening. It would be good for India and for Indian Cricket if steps were taken to stop the encouragement of the communal element in sport.

"The Ranji Trophy Tournament provides at once stage for India's foremost cricketers and a nursery for budding talent. The obsequies of the Pentangular are overdue."

BORI BUNDER'S TWO VOICES

This is not the first time the "Times of India" has written in this strain. On several occasions in the past, it has strongly supported the move for abolition of communalism in sport. At the same time, Bori Bunder has lost no opportunity to encourage this baneful division in our ranks. Frankly speaking, it has always spoken in two voices. It was not likely that it should give up its tradition just now. Out comes its "Cricket Correspondent" with a long rigmarole in defence of communal Cricket! The gist of opinion gathered by him "in many quarters" in Bombay on the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the United Provinces Cricket Association, at Benares, urging the Board of Control for Cricket in India to take drastic action against all players who participate in Communal Cricket, is as follows:—

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CRITICS

"The annual propaganda campaign against the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament has begun. It is rather early this year—those who make it their business to vilify this popular festival usually commence operations some time in November, or roughly a month before the scheduled dates—but its stereography this time is relieved by a novel feature in the shape of a new found champion, the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, who has virtually stolen a march on the familiar few."

Then the said correspondent opines, "There are two principal qualifications absolutely necessary in critics of the Bombay Pentangular who hope to command serious attention—a thorough understanding of cricket, and an equally complete familiarity with Bombay's famous annual cricket festival and all it stands for.

INEVITABLE CONCLUSION

"According to the opinion of those I interviewed", states the correspondent, "the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram can lay claim to neither and, thus, cannot be considered to have any recognised "locus standi" in the matter. I am eager to spot the "many quarters" which have furnished light and conviction to the "dark chamber" of the ailing correspondent. They have preferred to stand in the shade, as if afraid of publicity, lest their qualifications be exposed to the searching rays of the sun! However, I shall help them to remain in the darkness and enjoy the glory which their favoured correspondent has bestowed on them.

ARE THESE QUALIFIED?

There is not the least doubt in my mind that these "many quarters" are as steeped with the virus of communalism as the correspondent himself. So far I have not met a single Indian who has the best interests of the country at heart to support communal divisions in sport. In the course of my numerous articles on the subject I have shown that people with such divergent political views as Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee and such eminent sportsmen as D. B. Deodhar, C. K. Nayudu and V. M. Merchant agree on this point. It is perfectly true that this great festival of Bombay was not started with any idea of raising communal rivalry or jealousy on the political field. It had a purely sporting background. But with the development and spread of communalism in other spheres the sporting arena has been vitiated with its canker. It is up to those who place national interest above everything else, to resort to every means possible to prevent its existence.

GREATEST BENEFICIARIES

It can be easily seen that those who are solidly behind communal sport are those who are its greatest beneficiaries, either from communal or financial points of view. Is it necessary for me to repeat for the umpteenth time that most of those who appear in the Pentangular Tournaments of the present day have no right to do so? On the strength of merit they can have no place in any national tournament. Their only chance to flaunt before the public is in a communal garb. If they are denuded of it, their fear is that they will be nowhere. Suppose the Communal Pentangular is replaced by the Zone Pentangular as suggested by me, how many of the players in the former will get a chance to represent one or the other of the Zones? Very few, indeed! There lies the crux of the problem.

GROUNDLESS FEAR

The financial aspect has an equally important significance in the solution of the problem. It is a well-known fact that most of the cricket clubs and Gymkhanas reap a rich harvest from this Communal Tournament every year. Nobody denies its tremendous popularity and unquestioned drawing capacity. The general fear is that if the Communal aspect of the competition is removed its attraction will fade away and its beneficiaries will be left much the poorer for it. I have no doubt that those who are truly interested in the game will staunchly support the festival, whatever the basis of its competition may be. Therefore the fear of a financial loss is groundless.

CONFUSED THINKING

Now I come to another case of confused thinking on the part of the abovementioned correspondent. To do him full justice, I shall quote him again. He proceeds, "The suggestion that the Board should debar from National and international cricket those who participated in communal cricket was described to me as absurd, for, it was stated, there was nothing in sport's code of ethics that could be construed as being deprecative of any particular type of sport. And, moreover, any such action by the Board as proposed would probably create amusing complications, especially as no less a person than the President of the Board himself, Dr P. Subbaroyan, was not so long ago reported as having graced with his presence in Madras annual communal cricket match, Indians vs. Europeans which had now completed its Silver Jubilee."

PARADE OF RELIGIONS

Isn't really amusing to see this confusion between an international and a communal match? Who does not favour such engagements? As I stated the other day the contests between Bengalis and Punjabis, Madrasis and Deccanis are far more preferable to Hindu-Muslim fights. The reason is obvious. In a Bengali or Punjabee team, we shall have members of all communities and classes without any religious distinction, while in a Hindu or a Muslim team we have only those who profess those religious faiths. What we object to is the parade of religious faiths in the field of sport. I am sure the Europeans will object to take the field, perhaps much more vehemently than I am doing as representatives of Christian faith or as Catholics, Methodists, etc. Why then encourage something in India which they oppose at home? The present state of this country is a complete answer to that.

GANDHIJI'S OPINION

Asked again, Mahatma Gandhi has stated his views as clearly as possible. He does not favour communalism in any sphere of life, least of all in sport. It is up to those who have a high regard for his opinion to try their utmost to eschew communalism from sport altogether. There cannot be any distinction between games. All should be treated alike. The reason why the cricket festival of Bombay has been the chief target of attack is that it is the most popular communal tournament in the country. As a matter of fact, there are very few competitions in India which are based on communalism. If the most prominent one is stopped, the others would naturally follow suit. The Cricket Correspondent of the "Times of India" may well ask his bosses to extend their attention farther than the Bombay Cricket Pentangular.

DULEEP'S VIEW

Commenting on Gandhiji's remark, Duleepsinhji is reported to have said that as a sportsman he did not see anything wrong in our communal tournament, though he could not express an opinion as a politician. Apparently he has not given deep thought to this question. While he wants the festival to be restricted to Bombay players he objects to the other associations—or the Board of Control for the matter of that—laying hands on the freedom of Bombay. It may not be news to "Duleep" that all national questions are generally decided by national bodies. The communal aspect of the Pentangular has now reached a state of national importance. The All-India body is therefore fully entitled to decide the issue.

SECOND ALTERNATIVE

As for his plea to restrict the field of selection to Bombay I have already pointed out in my last article that this was the second alternative. The reasoning of Duleep is quite different. He says that if the players are selected from Bombay alone, local talents will be greatly encouraged thereby and thus their standard will rise higher and higher. I may point out that the object of the Pentangular Committee of the Gymkhanas concerned is not so much the advancement of local cricket as to arrange a grand festival which will pay them substantially. Aren't the results of the Ranji Trophy matches a true index and a clear indication of the downward march of Bombay's cricket and cricketers? The perdominant position once held by this city in the cricketing world of India has now shifted elsewhere. The "urbs prima in Indis" has now the proud privilege of staging the most popular cricket show in the land! And it pays its sponsors well to do so. They are fully satisfied with it.

AGITATION AMONG STUDENTS

I do not know nor can I forecast where the present move will end. I understand an agitation has already been started among the students in the various colleges in the city to boycott the ensuing Pentangular. Whether the cry will be taken up by the public and the Gymkhanas concerned, it remains to be seen. Of course, it will be the height of their insincerity if the Hindus put up a team this year. Because the conditions which impelled them to withdraw from the Tournament last year stand with greater force now than ever before. Will they stand by their principles or would they pocket them as conveniently as they can? As I have said before, the Hindu Gymkhana would stand in a serious predicament if they refuse to put up a team. With the constitution amended the Pentangular Committee is at liberty to invite others to take their place. Or even they may field a selected side of their own. Strength of public opinion and support alone can compel the Pentangular Committee to change its mind. It is not yet too late in the day to substitute Communal Pentangular by Zone Pentangular.

NIEMEYER GOES TO CHINA

Expected To Give Another Award On Economic Problems

CHUNGKING, Oct. 18.

"Britain is very anxious to contribute any way she can to the maintenance and development of China's economy", declared Sir Otto Niemeyer, head of the British Financial Mission to China, interviewed here to-day.

Mr. Merle Cochrane representative of the United States Treasury said that he had little to add to Sir Otto Niemeyer's remarks regarding the object of their visit which was to discover the distinguishing features of the Chinese economic situation and use their experience towards helping China to solve currency and kindred problems.

Sir Otto Niemeyer said that he was much impressed by the cheerfulness of those he had met in Chungking. This seemed a common psychological feature between the people here and in London, he added.—Reuter.

Women's University To Celebrate Silver Jubilee

APPEAL FOR HELP

The S. N. D. Thackersey Indian Women's University will celebrate it's Silver Jubilee in January 1942. Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University will preside.

The Indian Women's University, the only one of it's kind in the country, caters to the educational needs of women, in whose uplift and progress, the progress of the country itself is bound up. The Institution, however, needs funds for expansion and development. The authorities, therefore, earnestly appeal to the public to donate generously towards a cause both worthy and immensely useful.

'Death Traps'!

(Continued From Page 9)

The result is that there is now a definite movement of people to vacate buildings unfit for human habitation and seek more secure shelter. There is a definite chopping and changing of places. Last year's report shows that nearly 900 dwellings were vacated by the tenants. But it is not known whether they have been able to secure less dangerous abodes or have joined the "Bhatia Baug fraternity", people who live on pavements and open spaces wherever they can find them.

City Fathers Awake

The serious collapse of a six-storeyed building at Ovalwady, off Vithalwady in "C" ward, resulting in the death of one 18-year old girl and injury to three other persons last year, made the city fathers sit up and enquire into the question. But since then they have relapsed into slumber again and woke up at the alarming toll claimed during the recent calamities.

What will they do, this time, to solve this age-long problem?

The first attempt to offer a solution to this problem was made in 1929, when the then Municipal Commissioner suggested that the house-owners whose houses were 10 years old or more should get them examined by a licensed surveyor at an interval of every three years and carry out necessary repairs under his direction and that when it was done the licensed surveyor should send a certificate to the Municipality for record, guaranteeing the soundness of the building for occupation. This proposal was rejected by the Corporation.

A further reference was made to his proposals by the Municipal Commissioner in the following year, being dissatisfied with the apathy of the Corporation. He requested that such inspection by licensed surveyors might be confined to timber frame buildings. This modified proposal shared the same fate at the hands of the Corporators who generally expressed an opinion that the Municipal engineering department should be more vigilant in their supervision etc., and further consideration of the problem was waived.

Something Should Be Done!

Special reports from the Commissioner were called on every major calamity by the Corporation after the Ovalwady Collapse in 1940. With the submission of special reports, it can now be said that the Corporators are posted with more details about serious house-collapses than ever before and the knowledge about this problem has now increased.

There is now a general feeling both in the administrative department and among more earnest Corporators that something should be done. The engineering staff has more than enough work in hand in scrutinising over 2,200 plans of new buildings, alterations and repairs of old buildings every year, periodical inspection of houses under construction, detection of unauthorised works, inspection of old buildings after receipt of complaints etc.

With the increase in work, the old staff finds it difficult, if not impossible, to undertake the task of ferreting out old and dilapidated buildings. It is, therefore, felt that there should be more inspectors and overseers.

The keen interest taken by the present Corporation in many problems of civic welfare gives rise to the hope that it will not waive consideration of this problem which has been shelved so many times in the past. Unlike the old body, the present Corporation is alive to all grave and immediate problems. With a new outlook and with the zeal of a crusader, it will not be difficult to find a solution. And both these qualities were found in the schemes suggested for slum clearance, which is so closely linked up with the demolition of the old and tottering buildings, dangerous for human occupation. Any scheme which envisages new ideas in public housing should take serious notice of these two questions.

Otherwise to call Bombay with such black spots a 'Beautiful City' will be sheer mockery and fiction. It has been found that in most of the spots in the "B", "C" and "E" wards, Bombay's beauty is missing. In each of these wards, 15 to 20 notices to house-owners to keep their houses safe for occupation are served every month. Most of them are not only unsafe for human habitation, but definitely dangerous to the adjoining buildings. The exterior surroundings amply fulfil the promise of conditions inside the buildings, which, some owners think, can be made secure by putting up against the walls tarred tinned sheets, supported by bamboos. There are a number of crooked streets and alleys, with innumerable warrens and dangerous dwellings. And in these places, experiences of all conceivable professions can be got. It is a medley crowd which lives in these places. One finds faded gentility desperately essaying with scanty space and shipwrecked means to make its last feeble stand. One can find such specimens in Dana Bunder and it was here on Broach Street where a house collapsed recently.

Another curious factor which emerges from an enquiry into this problem is that a number of women—widows—own the old decayed houses. Out of the 15 buildings, with an average age of 50 years, which collapsed last year, as many as 6 of them, apart from those in charge of the Court Receiver, stood in the name of women.

It may be that women's names are mentioned as owners to avoid legal complications. Or it may be that the shadow of an unscrupulous, hard-fisted, house-knacking, cunning and cruel rent-collector is lurking behind!

Danger Lurks Here

It was in Hanuman Gulli in "C" ward where I saw a building riven with cracks. It is considered to be a typical building with which the City abounds. I could see the uneven beam sagging from the first floor where children were conning over their lessons and learning them by heart in a hall. The building was unmistakably old and on going up, I found that the window has moved away from the rim of the flooring by an inch.

On the ground floor of the building, there is a godown and heavy loads were being jerked down with a thud. The tenants of the building, a two-storeyed one, plodded on, as if nothing had happened. I was curious to know whether the Municipality had done anything or not in that case; but I found that I had been forestalled. Somebody must have complained to the authorities and prompt action was being taken.

'BLITZ' OVER BOMBAY?
It looks like a scene after an air-raid but it is only a house-collapse—a not infrequent occurrence in the city.

But still the potential danger of more house-collapses is still there. As a result of four house-collapses in a fortnight, reported last month, nearly 400 men, women and children have been rendered homeless. It may be that every adult among them will have a right to vote and sit in the Corporation. But to them, in the absence of a bare living space in privacy, this may not mean much!

CONVICTION SET ASIDE

Charge Of Smuggling Letters Into Naini Jail Fails

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

For an alleged attempt to smuggle letters to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, who is in the Naini central jail, Vishwanath Pande, local advocate, and Ambika Prasad, school teacher, were sentenced by the Sessions Judge to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine. His Lordship Justice Ganga Nath allowed their appeal and set aside the convictions.

It was stated that two persons, Raja Ram and Prabhu Narain, were admitted into the central jail to interview a prisoner, Inderpal Singh. Vishwanath Pande entered the jail personating as Ambika Prasad, who had also obtained permission to interview the prisoner. Vishwanath was prosecuted for cheating by personation, but was acquitted, as it was proved that he was fully known to the office jailor, Gur Prasad, who admitted him into the jail.

According to the prosecution case, when Vishwanath was entering the outer gate of the jail a packet was found in the pocket of his pull-over, which contained unauthorised letters one of which was to be delivered to Maulana Azad. On enquiry, it was found that the letters had been sent by Ambika Prasad, and he too was prosecuted for abetment.

His Lordship Justice Ganga Nath, in the course of his judgment, said that there was no doubt that the letters were found with Pande —one of them being addressed to Maulana Azad and other to Gur Prasad, office jailor. There was a request in Gur Prasad's letter for delivering the accompanying letter to Maulana Azad. There was also no doubt that the letters had to pass through Gur Prasad, who had authority to pass them. Pande was not to interview any prisoner, nor he had got permission to see any. And he had nothing to do with the letters before they were delivered to him at the gate, and he was to deliver them to the person for which the latter accompanying Maulana Azad's letter was meant. All these facts left no room for doubt that both the letters were to be delivered to Gur Prasad, and it was for him to sanction the delivery of the letters intended for Maulana Azad or not. It, therefore, could not be said there was introduction of any unauthorised letter into the jail.

Again in the case of Ambika Prasad, it might be stated that indirectly Ambika Prasad asked Gur Prasad to sanction the delivery of these letters to the Congress President, and it was for Gur Prasad to sanction the request or not.

His Lordship, concluding, said that in his view neither of the accused had committed any offence. He, therefore, ordered that the revision applications be allowed and the convictions and sentences be set aside and fines, if collected, be refunded.—United Press.

VINEGAR & YEAST FROM TODDY

C. P. Govt.'s Permission To Sevagram Plan

WARDHA, October 17.

The All-India Village Industries Association has been permitted by the C. P. Government, it is learnt to make experiments in the manufacture of vinegar and yeast from fermented toddy at Sevagram under certain conditions, although the Prohibition Act is in force here. The experiment is subject to inspection by the Government.—A. P.

MAHESHWARI DEVI MILL WORKERS ON STRIKE

CAWNPORE, Oct. 18.

Over 500 workers were involved in the strike which occurred last night at the Maheshwari Devi Jute mills.

The workers have not so far intimated their demands to the mill authorities. The mills worked day shift to-day in the normal manner.—A. P.

Madras Governor Laid Up With Influenza

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 16.

Owing to an attack of influenza, His Excellency the Governor has cancelled his tour in Tinnevelly District and his visit to Travancore, says a Press Note issued from Government House to-day.—A. P.

ADDITIONAL EDUCATION CESS IN MYSORE

1,000 Schools To Be Opened In 4-Years On New Revenue

BANGALORE, Oct. 17.

With a view to meet the increased expenditure in respect of primary education in the State the Government of Mysore have passed orders directing that an additional education cess at 3 pies per rupee in addition to the present levy at 6 pies in the rupee be levied on items of land revenue other than raitwari assessment, land revenue miscellaneous excise and forest revenues on which local cess is levied; that an education cess of two annas in the rupee be levied on two items of municipal revenues, viz., tax on buildings and lands and professional tax; and that with the levy of the new education cess referred to above, the existing contributions paid by municipalities and the education cess now being collected by some municipalities at varying rates will cease.

Explaining the necessity for the levy of additional education cess the Government say as a first step towards the opening of 1,000 new primary schools in a period of four years

Sanction has been accorded this year for the opening of 250 new primary schools. The total cost in respect of scheme of expansion of primary education has been estimated to amount to about Rs. 4,50,000.—A. P.

"Delighted."

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It was a sight to see at the Ghatkopar Railway Station on Sunday, October 5, at 3-40 p.m.

Boys and girls from all parts of Bombay and Suburbs—Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians and Harijans, Gujaratis, Dakshnis, Sindhis, Punjabis, Bengalis and others—began to alight there from the train arriving at 3-35 p.m. They had come from Khar, Vile Parle, Bandra, Bellasis Road (Bombay), Matunga, Andheri, Ambernath and other places, and Ghatkopar children joined them at the Railway Station.

Children and workers formed themselves into a procession—a pretty long procession it was—and went with a music band playing in the front and children singing chorus songs, through the main roads of the place, terminating at the Hindu Sabha Parmanand Ratanji Hall, where the National Flag Hoisting Ceremony was performed by a child-member Sis. Shakuntala Khetani.

Children's Annual Day

Children then gathered in the hall for celebrating their Annual Day (Birthday Anniversaries of their Association, Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant). The deliberations began with the Balkan-ji-Bari Prayer song.

Shri Durlabji Khetani, President Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, accorded reception to all the children and proposed Shri S. A. Brelvi, a Director of the All-India Children's Association, to the chair. Shri Jaswantrai Mehta seconded the proposition, and then Shri S. A. Brelvi took the chair.

After that speeches befitting the occasion were delivered by Shrimati Ratanben Mehta of Balkan-ji-Bari, by Shrimati Vatsalaben Anjaria on Mahatma Gandhi and by Shri Janubhai Dani on Annie Besant. Children were explained the significance of the occasion.

Children's Programme

Then began an interesting programme of songs, dialogues, dances, stories and dramas, etc. prepared by the different branches of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. Children played their parts on the stage beautifully and their efforts were much appreciated by the other children of the audience.

Shri Satish Desai, General Secretary gave a short report of the activities of the Association, and Shri Indra Vasavada Jt. Secretary thanked the Ghatkopar Branch and all friends who had helped the Association on the occasion and at various times.

The function terminated with the presidential remarks and distribution of books to all children as a memento by Shri S. A. Brelvi, who praised the work of the Association and its achievements and spoke on the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi and Annie Besant and their teachings.

Future Activities

At the end light refreshments were served to all. Children took leave of each other. Ghatkopar children invited their brethren to visit them again. And children of other centres requested them to return their visit early. Then they took the trains to their own places.

Thanks are due, besides other friends, to Shrimati Suvratadevi Ramanarain Ruia who took upon herself to pay all the expenses for the occasion, and to Shri Amritlal Khokhani, through whose efforts this large donation was arranged. Children had, indeed, a very happy time.

The Association is organising a Bombay children's trip to Sind and a Children's Workers' Conference at Karachi during the ensuing Christmas holidays. Particulars may be obtained, by enclosing a five-pice self-addressed envelope, to the General Secretary (c|o "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21).

At Other Places

The Annual Day was celebrated individually by the following branches:

Khar, under the presidentship of Shri Satish Desai;

Vile Parle, under the presidentship of Shri Indra Vasavada;

Bandra, under the presidentship of Shrimati Ratanben;

Ambernath, under the presidentship of Mrs. P. V. Paranjpye.

It was celebrated also at Karmanai (South India), at Calcutta, at Lahore, and in Sind, at Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Tando Alahayar, Dadu, Tando Md. Khan, Larkana, Tando Adam and other places.

Many Happy Returns of the Day!

* * *

Going—Gone!

Can you think of a number that, by subtracting two letters, is gone?
You can't?
Well, what about twenty?
T-WENT-Y. See?

* * * *

Fond Of Company

My first denotes a company,
My second shuns a company
My third calls a company,
My whole amuses a company.
What am I?
Answer: Co-nun-drum.

* * *

Amusing, Really!

Teacher—When was Rome built?
Moti—At night.
Teacher—Who told you that?
Moti—Sir, you said Rome was not built in a day.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,
Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

"Our Paper Boat" (Drawing by Dinkerrai Pathak).

"Inquisitive."

Boys and Girls of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated their Annual Day at Ghatkopar on Sunday, October 5. Mr. S. A. Brelvi (left) presided, and Shri Durlabhji Khetani and Shri Jaswantrai Mehta, (Right) accorded reception on behalf of the Local Branch of the All-India Children's Association.

It Is A Mistake, Elderly Suitor!

By REGINE

Dear Regine:

She is thirty-one. I am a widower of sixty. . . but look fifty. We have many tastes in common. Unlike most young women of her age, she is not only reserved, but quite settled. I, on my part, enjoy night clubs, theatres and to dance occasionally. My friends have kidded me about this young woman and imply that she is young enough to be my daughter.

Personally I believe that marriages based on a similarity of temperament have a better chance of surviving, than marriages where merely the ages are compatible. She seems to enjoy my society more than she does the society of younger men. She tells me she has always preferred mature men.

I love her very much and want to shield her from the blows of the business world, in which she now is. I have enough money to retire and we can travel and enjoy life together. Do you thing it would be unfair to marry her? She is willing. . . but hesitates because of what people may say. She doesn't want anyone to think she has married me because I am well to do. What should we do?

Elderly Suitor.

As a rule. . . I don't quote Edger Guest. . . but the last verse of a rhyme he wrote on this very subject not long ago...lingers in my mind. It went...

Winter round the hem of spring
Lingers for a day or two,
But it never tries to cling
To her arm the whole year through.

Frankly, I think you will make a serious mistake if you marry this girl. From what you write, I suspect this is her first marriage. She very probably has a father fixation and is passing down her adoration of him... to you. This is a poor foundation for marriage.

It is barely possible that she loves you with all the fervour a young woman has for a man near her own age, but I doubt it. She may rationalize all around the subject... but the likelihood of having a soft berth and a permanent sugar Daddy, undoubtedly plays a large part in her selection.

I have to appear brutal but how do you think you will stack up in every day living against this vibrant young woman? The modern girl of thirty is much like her sister of twenty-two or three was, a generation or so ago. She is just coming into her maturity and is more avid for life at this time...than she ever was before... or ever will be again.

A man of sixty, however charming, is a tired man. He may keep a slim waistline through exercise and judicious diet but he still won't have the vigour that a man of thirty or thirty-five has, no matter how many health emporiums he keeps endowed.

I think you would stand a much greater chance of permanent happiness if you selected a widow of forty-five or more for your next spouse. The modern woman between forty-five and fifty-five is a surprisingly charming woman... with a flare for living... and a flare for resting... at the psychological moment. Her movements are much more harmonious to a man of your age...than a younger woman's (however considerate) could be. Give the girl up. She will probably get over her complex and marry a young man who can grow old along with her... not one who has a head start on Father Time. No young woman wants to be a nurse or a companion... whatever she says ...even though she does both with good grace when she has to. But don't put her to the test. It isn't fair.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

THE EAGLE

Madame Chiang Kai Shek has conveyed through Srimati Kamala Devi, who visited China recently, the greetings of the Chinese women to the women of India and as a token of their esteem and solidarity sent to the All-India Women's Conference a Memento of the Chinese Eagle.

When and where is the eagle to be seen at his noblest?

In the mountain forest when the mist covers his feathers with raindrops.

When his threatening beak looms through the high clouds
In the late autumn when he faces peril and danger.

DON'T BUY OUR GOODS

The Government is putting a stop to some of the superlatives in advertising. A brand of canned peas now carries on its label a boxes statement saying: "Below Standard Quality: Aritificially Coloured." Below that appear the words: "Above Legend Mandatory. Peas actually very high Quality."

Yes, that is true. Only, it has occurred in the United States, and the preceding sentences are copied out of the New York 'Nation.' In the United States, land of unregulated capitalism, firms are forbidden to make claims for their food, chemicals, medicines, etc., which are not true; and where necessary, as in the case of these pea canners, the true description of their goods can be compulsorily printed on the outside. In Britain, where the Labour movement is so powerful and capitalism so fettered (see any pamphlets of the Conservative party, or for that matter of the Labour party), no such protection exists. On the contrary, it is very dangerous to attempt to expose bad quality goods; you will be used for damages and severely punished by elderly and ill-tempered judges in large horsehair wigs.—"The Tribune London."

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART

If there's anything a man di likes it's a chill wind blowing down his neck. That's why every man will welcome a gift of this lovely knitted scarf—escpecially since it is attractive too. Add the gloves and he will feel "dressed up." Color choice and length are up to you. Makes a wonderful Christmas gift in soft, luxurious cashmere yarn.

(Copyright).

GLAMOUR

Just about a year ago a young girl wrote me: "How do you know when you're in love?

And now a letter comes: "Can a mature man and woman fall in love at first sight, and, if so, how can they tell whether it is the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. . . . or just another one of those things?"

I think even seasoned men and women can fall in love at first sight, and it is genuine if:

They have both been searching for the same thing and find it in each other's eyes as surely as though they had found two broken halves of a silver medal. If there is a tremendous reach of spirit matching in its intensity . . . a call to arms. If they discover in each other's presence a tranquil, yet turbulent, completeness which illumines their lives as scarlet flares illumine a country road at night. If the woman senses in the man not only a capacity to love her tenderly and devotedly . . . but to control her as well. For all talk about women meeting men on exactly the same level is delusion. Deep down a woman wants a man to be stronger than she is . . . just as a man wants a woman to be sweetheart, mother and wife. As Elizabeth Browning, who herself an intellectual and married to an intellectual, held when she wrote:

"And yet because thou overcomest so,
Because thou are more noble and like a king,
Thou canst prevail against my fears and fling
The purple round me, till my heart shall grow
Too close against thine heart henceforth to know
How it shook when alone. . . ."

If they had almost decided the best of life had gone beyond their vision . . . and now suddenly learn that the best is yet to be . . . If they are so ecstatically happy together, that each feels as though their hearts are detached from their bodies, pounding like some extra sensory motor over which they have no control . . . and wouldn't control if they could. . .

COMRADES.

If they can be as joyous walking down the street arm in arm with the cold winds of winter whipping around them . . . as they are dancing under soft gleaming lights to the strains of the most sensuous melodies ever to pour from the strings of violins. . . If even a single room cabin in the wilds would be glamorous because they were together. . .

If the man is not only willing but eager to face whatever issues must be taken to make the woman his own to have . . . to hold . . . to protect . . . and to control. . . . If the woman is courageous enough to place her fate unquestioningly in his hands. . . If he is sympathetic with whatever makes up the burdens of her existence, saying in essence; "I am marrying you, my love . . . not the things that surround you. But whatever they are . . . because they are yours . . . I will share and bear them with you . . ."

If there is enough difference between their temperaments to establish the separateness of man and woman and which is in itself glamorous . . . but a sameness in cultural backgrounds upon which platform their minds can meet. . .

ALONE

If the hours without each other are bleak as hail . . . but the hours together are magically woven of song and fire . . . and calm so deep that it is paradoxically exciting. If they find in each other a blade sharp enough to warrant severing all the bonds ever made by man, but sometimes erroneously credited to God. If each can stand on his separate star and smile across the distances. If they have the wisdom to know when to withdraw from the entanglement of spirit and soul and sense....only to return as a bee to a rose....to enjoy its sweetness more deeply. If their being one with the other is alternately like a halcyon sky . . . and again, has great guests of awareness . . . until the very trees rock, the fruit falls from the boughs . . . and they return gently to God's green earth together . . .

The social side of their lives? If they have all the rest what does anything matter? And if they haven't the rest, what does anything matter?

TWO workmen sat down to eat their lunch, and one began unwrapping a parcel about 18 or 20 inches long.

"What's that?" asked his friend.

"Well, my wife is away, so I made a pie for myself."

"A bit long, ain't it?"

"Of course it's long. It's rhubarb."

Show Your Colours

By PRUNELLA WOOD

Flag colours are blossoming proudly in our best shop windows these days, and are being worn as proudly by Mrs. and Miss America.

You'll see red, white and blue vacation clothes in all the swank resorts this season. You'll see patriotic colours in hat bands and play shoes, swim suits and spectator dresses.

For packable vacation clothes, white jersey, with or without patriotic accents, is a pet of the season. You may choose it in sports dresses or in evening things. You may have it done up in turbans and even handbags.

There are all kinds of new rayon and celanese jerseys, cool as sherbet, that tailor and drape beautifully, can be packed with space-saving economy and emerge from your bags fresh and unrumpled.

And if you've run across anything cooler and slicker than snowy white jersey for wear in the good old Summertime, we'd like to see it.

If you're in doubt about that vacation wardrobe, pick jersey and go in for flag colors—and you can't be wrong.

The spectator sports dress sketched at left is of white jersey, with scarlet yoke and collar and flag blue midriff. The set-in belt is lastex.

Every woman's dream
The beautiful complexion every woman longs for is now yours for the asking . . . thanks to the new PORE CLEANSING of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream. This lovely cream penetrates so deeply into the pores that every bit of dirt and stale make-up is flushed to the surface . . . leaving your skin softer and more beautiful than ever before. One more hint: a dash of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Lotion will stimulate blood circulation to the skin tissues and bring the blush of youth to your cheeks.
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS
D104

puzzles and pastimes

Conundrums of the Flowers

- What flowers would you like to kiss? Tulips
- What flower does a shepherd want? Phlox
- What flower does a judge give a convict? Thyme
- What flower is a false stone? Shamrock
- What flower is a child's delight? Candytuft
- What flower does an optician give to his patient? Eyebright
- What flower would you give to an uninteresting conversationalist? Hellebore
- What flower should a capitalist choose for his sceptre? Goldenrod
- What flower is unwelcome at parties? Wallflower

Cryptogram of the Trick

THERE is one trick we have never mastered, but we think that there is at least one person besides the fellow who cuts his way through steel with acetylene torches who can do the stunt. You will know what we mean if you uncrypt this cryptogram.

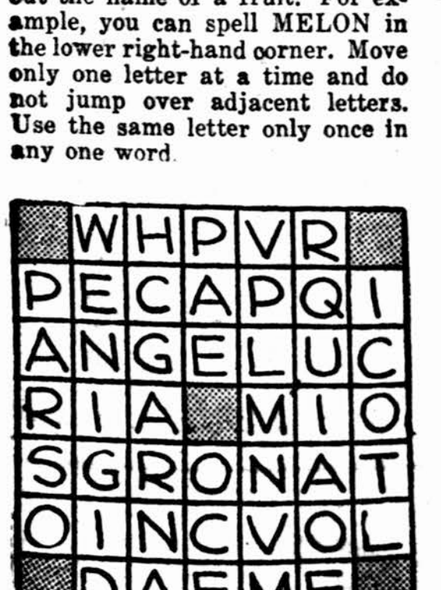
BNE YUVQ BW FMV PQXYTYQR YL FMV PQR HMB BCVRI TQRL BW LQEUYRVL HYFM FMV BCVRVEL BR FMV TQRL.

PICKING FRUIT

PICK yourself as many fruits as you can find in the square below by the king's move in chess: You move in any direction to spell out the name of a fruit. For example, you can spell MELON in the lower right-hand corner. Move only one letter at a time and do not jump over adjacent letters. Use the same letter only once in any one word.

	W	H	P	V	R
P	E	C	A	P	Q	I
A	N	G	E	L	U	C
R	I	A		M	I	O
S	G	R	O	N	A	T
O	I	N	C	V	O	L
	D	A	E	M	E	

ENDOGRAMS

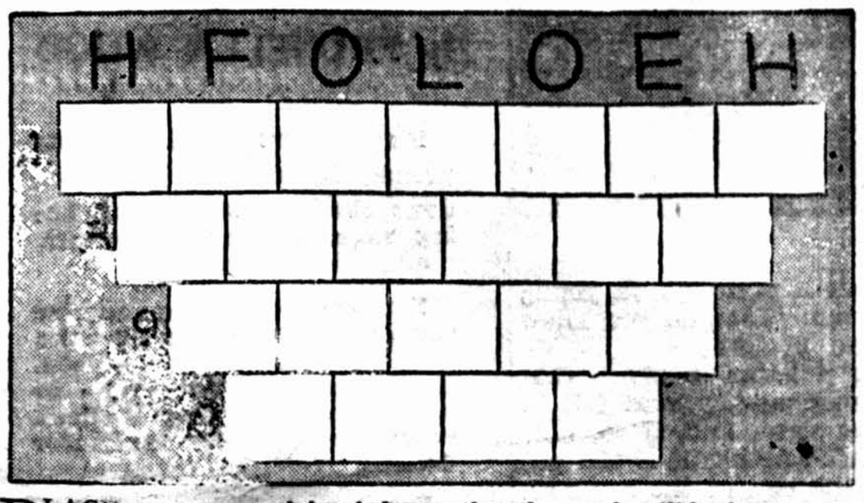


FILL in the missing letters as indicated by the dots in the following diagram in accordance with the definitions. In each case, three letters have been provided as a clue to the word.

Definitions—1. Hang; 2. Awaits; 3. Mixed; 4. Sellers; 5. Lasted; 6. Verify; 7. Hanging; 8. Thin; 9. Extra; 10. Drop.

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 30

Find the Number Words

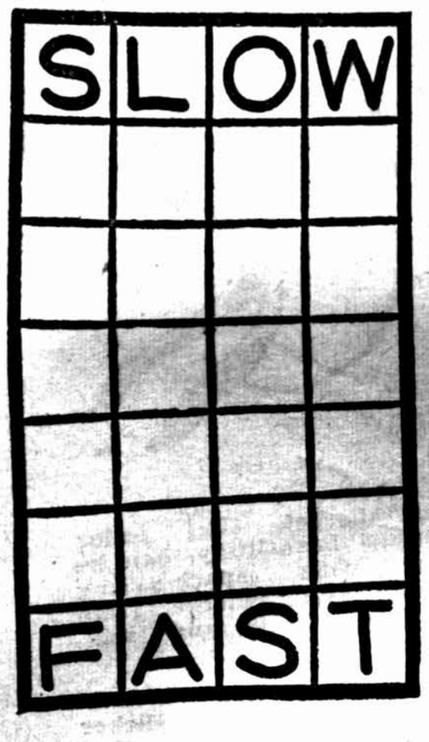


PLACE a letter in each box below so that the result will be four words reading across. The letters you are to use are those given at the top of the diagram and the letters in the names of the numbers given at the side. Thus, if the letters SL could be used it would be combined with the number EIGHT to make the word SLEIGHT. The letters across and the numbers down are not in their respective order. That is for you to figure out.

Make These Letter Changes

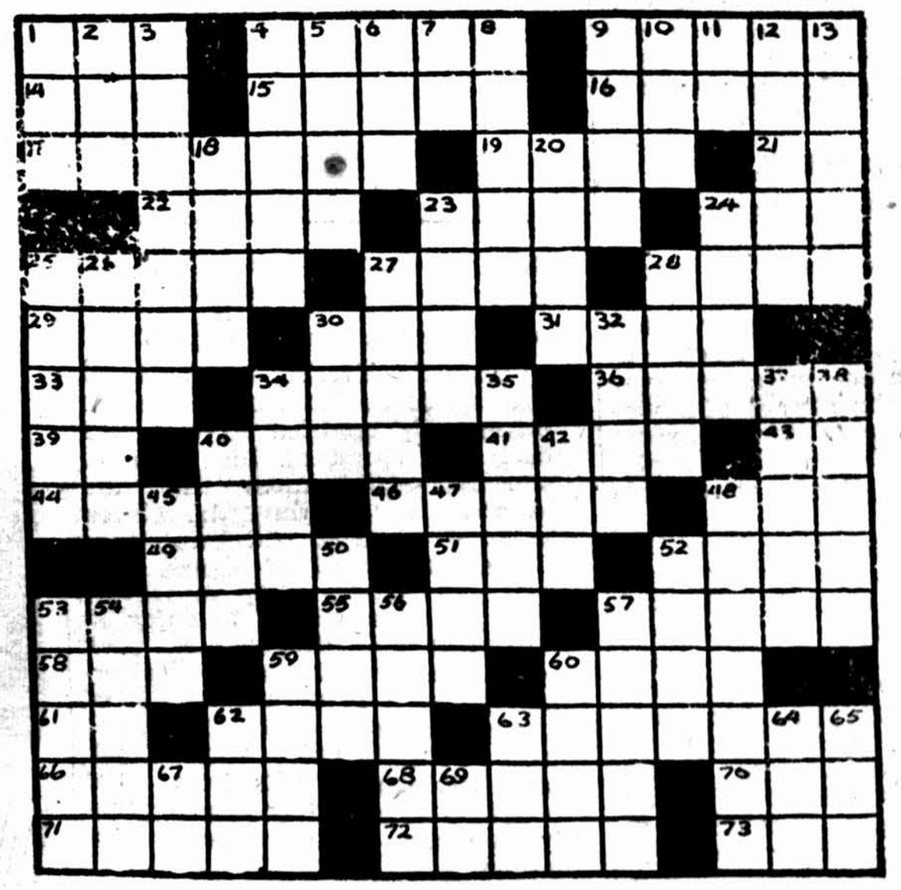
IN this puzzle, a certain word is to be converted into another with the same number of letters by a series of steps consisting of changing one letter with each move. Thus, you may change RIDE to WALK in five moves: RIDE, tide, tile, tale, talk, WALK.

So try these two for tuner-uppers today.



Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

1—Type measures
4—Web-footed birds
9—Borec
14—Soggy mass
15—What English forest was introduced in the Shakespearean play "As You Like It"?
16—Made of oats
17—Commenced
19—Who is Amos's partner?
21—Hypothetical force
22—Certain horse
23—Woody plant
24—Regret extremely
25—Which one of the Lang family took the leading character in the Passion Play?
27—Leaves
28—Hairless
29—Flog
30—Alcoholic beverage
31—Caudal appendage
33—Beard
34—What Asiatic peninsula has belonged to Japan since 1910?
36—Iron
39—Symbol for tellurium
40—Vocal
41—Raised
43—Father
44—Rub out
46—Footwear
48—Greek letter
49—River in Bohemia
51—Scandinavian division
52—Laity
53—What is the name of the Amazon river estuary?
55—Wide-mouthed jug
57—What radio star calls Waukegan his home town?
58—Some
59—Run away
60—What late Senator from Louisiana was called the "Kingfish"?
61—Within
62—Extent
63—In what play by G. B. Shaw did Katharine Cornell and Peggy Wood both star in the title role?
66—Nurture
68—The Turkish government
70—Elongated fish
71—Feminine name
72—More reserved
73—Textile fabric

VERTICAL

1—S-shaped worm
2—Pithy saying
3—Heroically brave and enduring
4—Who was hurled from Heaven by the archangel Michael?
5—What famous English architect designed St. Paul's cathedral?
6—Annex
7—Symbol for neon
8—Trap
9—Presage
10—Put down
11—Near
12—Capital of Chosen
13—Completed
18—What senator, who died in 1937, was a member of the International Court of Justice?
20—Cozy place
23—Voice timbre
24—Additional respiratory sound
25—Lessen
26—More recent
27—Maidens
28—Feathered vertebrate
30—Tibetan gazel
32—Imitates
34—Algonquin Indian
35—Snake
37—The queen of what country financed Columbus' voyage?
38—Part
40—On what mountain was mythical Pelion piled by the giants?
42—Steep, as flax
45—Light
47—What American author wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
48—What seaport city of Morocco is almost opposite Gibraltar?
50—Character
52—Allow use of
53—What American author, English born, wrote "The Rights of Man"?
54—Cancel
56—Jumps
57—Former American editor
59—Rid
60—Tardy
62—Beast of burden
63—Weep
64—River in Scotland
65—High mountain
67—New England State (abbr.)
69—Exclamation of surprise

Did Buddha Visit Ceylon?

Not Once But Three Times He Had Done So, Says Tamil Scholar

(Notes of a lecture delivered by Dr. D. John of Buldana, Berar, at the Anand Vihara, Bombay)

"Thus the Master of boundless wisdom, looking to the salvation of Lanka in time to come, and knowing in that time the highest good for the hosts of asuras and nagas and so forth in Lanka, visited this fair island three times,—he, the compassionate Enlightener of the world;—therefore this isle, radiant with the light of truth, came to high honour among faithful believers." "THE MAHAVAMSA", I. 84.

That the Mahavamsa is a record of history is accepted by the historians of Ceylon, but they discount the historical value of the accounts of certain events, in particular those of the Buddha's visits and his Relics. "There is no historical foundation" says Mr. H. W. Codrington, "for the visits of Gautama Buddha." This is due to the failure of commentators to understand the mannerisms of ancient poets.

THE FIRST VISIT

It is generally held that the first visit was to Mahiyangana on the Mahavaliganga in the central part of the Island. "Hovering in the air" did the Buddha appear there in the assembly of the Yakkhas. "Hovering in the air" is an expression meaning "sailing in a boat." It is obvious that he sailed up the river and reached the place. His sudden and unannounced appearance in the midst of the assembly naturally created a panic and many fled to the mountains close by. It is inconceivable that the Compassionate One intended to drive away the Yakkhas as construed by the author of the "Mahavamsa". In the account of what happened in Mahiyangana, Giridipa is introduced in a mysterious manner and made to recede to its former place. Giridipa is Nakadipa. Giri mountain Nakam. "Rajaratnakari another Sinhalese chronicle, clears up the mystery. It says that the Yakkhas (who did not flee to the mountains) "betook themselves to the isle of Giri." The Yakkhas who remained gave the Buddha a seat, but the Buddha did not preach there. He took them to Giridipa and the Devas assembled in Giridipa and the Master preached them the doctrine and the conversion of many 'kotis' of living beings took place. One of the converts was the Prince of Devas, Mahasumana of the Sumanakuta mountain, to whom a lock of hair was given for worship. This, the prince enshrined in the Saphire Thupa, to which the collar bone was added later. I shall show later that this Thupa was in Nagadipa, which is the Sumanakuta mountain and Giridipa.

The author of the "Mahavamsa" identifies the Saphire Thupa with the Mahiyangana Thupa, while the modern commentators identify the Sumanakuta mountain with the Adam's Peak. If the prince of Devas resided in Adam's Peak, could he have kept the lock of hair in Mahiyangana Thupa? Impossible. It is obvious, therefore, that the Buddha arrived at Nagadipa, the PORT, became aware of the assembly of the Yakkhas and went to Mahiyangana, returned to Nagadipa and preached there. The Relic of hair was left in Nagadipa.

THE SECOND VISIT

The second visit is acknowledgedly to Nagadipa (which he had already visited). The Buddha became aware that a war was threatening between the Naga king of Nagadipa and his nephew of South India, and from compassion for the nagas he sought the Nagadipa. It is obvious that the Buddha was interested in the welfare of the Naga king. He and his followers were the Buddha's converts of the first visit! In this account a deva named Samiddhisumana is introduced in a mysterious manner. He is said to have been a man in Nagadipa, in his latest birth and reborn in Jetavana. He accompanied the Buddha to Nagadipa. This rebirth was his conversion. He was messenger sent by the king of Nagadipa to inform the Master about the impending war. The Sambuddha came to Nagadipa and hovered there in mid-air above the battlefield. A battle between a man from South India and the king of Nagadipa must of necessity be a naval one. The Buddha came in a sailing boat, moved about among the ships of the contending parties. "When they saw the Blessed One they joyfully did reverence to the Master's feet." He was known to them, he was expected! The parties agreed that the gem-set throne under dispute be given to the Sage. Then alone did the Master alight on the earth from his boat!

On this occasion, eighty 'kotis' of snake-spirits, dwellers in the ocean and on the mainland, are said to have been converted. Critics say that Naka Tivu, now called Nayina Tivu, which is about two miles by one, is too small to contain eighty crores of people. Nagadipa must, therefore, be the bigger Jaffna Peninsula. "Eighty koti" has no numerical meaning here. It is the Tamil "en" "patu" "koti." "En", 8, is a conventional expression for Meru, the residence of the eight "tikkuppalakas"; "Patu" is for "indestructibility"; and "koti" for "circle"—the impregnable circular fort. The Naga-spirits (Deva-nagas) belonged to Meru, which we shall see was a fort in Nagadipa. This clinches the identification of Nagadipa with Nayina Tivu.

The gem-set throne was left with the Naga king of Nagadipa as a relic. This throne is referred to in the Tamil epic Manimekalai as being in Manipallavam, which is another name for the same island. "Mani" eq. golden, "pallavam" eq. bud eq. kola (of Jambu-kola). The "Manimalai" (Meru) was in this island. This island is like a green bud jutting out of the sea. It is the Jambu Dvipa of the Puranas, as shown in my "Kandapuranamaraiporul".

The Rajayatana tree brought from Jetavana by Samiddhisumana who accompanied the Buddha, "stood afterwards outside at the side of the gate-rampart" of fort Meru. It is worthy of note that it is not mentioned that Samidhisumana returned to Jetavana. Of course, the messenger he was, he remained in the island.

At the close of the visit, Maniakkhika of Kalyani prayed to the Master, "Come yet again hither to my dwelling country." The phrase "yet again" can only mean that the Buddha had visited once (first visit) and again (second visit) and the request was for one more visit to "hither to my dwelling country." "Hither" must refer to Nagadipa where Maniakkhika addressed the Buddha. Commentators have been misled into construing this as an invitation to Kalyani from the fact that the Buddha visited Kalyani during his third visit. I shall show presently that the visit was to Nagadipa, from where he went to Kalyani on being specially invited for a meal there. That Nagadipa was the "dwelling country" of Maniakkhika is obvious from the fact that he had heard the true doctrine preached at the Buddha's first coming! He was at the time in Sumanakuta mountain (Nagadipa) where, as I have shown, the Buddha preached to the assembly of Devas and Yakkhas. Maniakkhika had obviously become king of Kalyani between the first and second visits.

THE THIRD VISIT

To the casual reader the account of the third visit appears to be that of a visit to Kalyani at the request of Maniakkhika who "sought out the Sambuddha" in Jetavana. It was not so. For, it is said, "When the hour of the meal was announced the Vanquisher, prince of the wise, forthwith putting on his robe and taking his alms-bowl went to the Kalyani country." The "hour of the meal" could not have been announced in Jetavana. Kalyani was far away from Jetavana. It must have been announced somewhere near to Kalyani. Moreover, the invitation was obviously for a meal at Kalyani. The Buddha was resting when the hour of the meal was announced. He went forthwith to Kalyani. Immediately after the meal he left for Sumanakuta mountain, where he left traces of his footsteps. These facts leave no doubt in my mind that Maniakkhika sought out the Buddha in Sumanakuta mountain (Nagadipa), where he had arrived according to the silent consent given to Maniakkhika's request at the second visit. There was absolutely no need for Maniakkhika to go to Jetavana to invite the Buddha who had already promised to visit Nagadipa once more. The present invitation was for a meal only. It was made in Nagadipa. The Buddha went to Kalyani for the meal and returned to Nagadipa after the meal.

From Sumanakuta mountain the Buddha went to Dighavapi and Anuradhapura and returned to Nagadipa (Sumanakuta) and exhorted the assembly of devas there before leaving for Jetavana. The place where he uttered exhortation was the place of the Silacetiya. Where was this cetiya? "Sila" means stone. The setiya was the Saphire Thupa, which was also called, as we shall see presently, Culamani setiya ("ulam" eq. stone). The translator's addition of the word "later" in the English text is due to his failure to identify the Silacetiya correctly. It was not in Anuradhapura as supposed by him.

Thus, like the first two visits, the third visit was mainly to Nagadipa. The Buddha left a relic in this island at each of the three visits. Tradition in the island itself still connects this island with the Buddha.

RELICS

The collar-bone relic enshrined in the Thuparama in Anuradhapura was originally in the Saphire Thupa, in which the lock of hair was enshrined by the prince of Devas of Sumanakuta mountain. A messenger was sent with instructions to go to Pupphapura first, to receive certain relics from Asoka and then to go to Himalaya and receive the collar-bone relic from Sakka, king of the gods (Devas). Wherever the name Himalaya (Himavan, Himavat, Hima caila) occurs in the Puranas, Ithihasas and other ancient records, commentators have assumed it to refer to the Himalaya mountain which forms the northern boundary of India. The prince of Devas did not reside in the Himalayan Range. Did the Buddha bestow on Mahasumana the handful of hairs in the Indian Himalaya or in Lanka?

Himalaya is but another name for Sumanakuta, the residence of the king of Devas. In other words, it was the royal city in Nagadipa. The fact that the collar-bone relic was taken out of Culamani-cetiya makes this quite plain. Culamani—"su" (honorific prefix) "ulan" (stone or mountain), and "mani" "golden" of Mani-pallavam which is Nagadipa).

On his way back from Patna (Pupphapura) the messenger got down at Nagadipa and received the collar-bone relic and took it to the Cetiya mountain, from where it was taken to Anuradhapura.

The Ramagama relics enshrined in the Ruwanwelisaya in Anuradhapura were originally worshipped by the Koliyas of Ramagama. It is said that "the Thupa in Ramagama that was built on the shore of the Ganges, was destroyed by the overflowing of the Ganges, but the urn with the relics reached the ocean and stayed there in the two-fold divided waters on a throne made of many-coloured gems surrounded by rays of light. When the nagas saw the urn, they went to the naga palace Manjerika of the king Kalanaga and told him." This naga king enshrined it in a beautiful thupa.

The arrival of the urn at Manjerika from Ramagama appears at first sight to be a miracle. But the destruction of the thupa on the bank of the Ganges and the arrival of the urn at Manjerika were two independent events. The thupa was washed away before the Buddha's death. For, "Lying on his deathbed the Master of the world, that with his relics he might bring to pass salvation for the world, spoke thus to (Sakka) the king of the gods: O king of the gods, of the eight donas of my bodily relics one dona, adored by the Koliyas of Ramagama, shall be borne thence into the kingdom of the nagas." They were at the time without a proper housing; Hence the instruction to Sakka. Sakka placed the urn on a throne, placed lamps all around it and brought it on a ship and the ship stayed in the "two-fold divided waters" which is the Palk Strait where Manjerika (Nagadipa: "mancari" eq. pallavam, Manipallavam) was. This kingdom of the nagas was the naga kingdom in the ocean that was thrice visited by the Buddha!

In the account of the removal of the urn later to Anuradhapura Mount Sineru is mentioned as the place to which the urn was surreptitiously sent for safety. Sineru is Meru. This account places beyond all doubt that Meru was a fort in Nagadipa (Jambukola, the Jambul Dvipa).

The identity of Himavan and Meru with the royal city and fort in Nagadipa is thus independently established by the Mahavamsa accounts. This is of the utmost importance in the study of the Puranas and Ithihasas.

I hold that the "Mahavamsa" accounts of the Buddha's visits to Lanka and of his relics there are of actual events. The historian's rejection of the truth of these events makes his history, and not Lanka, the poorer for it.

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STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

BY VINCENT TOWNE.

The Puzzle Of Pamela

THERE was high glee in the nursery of the Palais Royale, home of the Duc de Chartres, that near-kinsman of the king, who later become the Duc d'Orleans. A beautiful child, a vision of loveliness and grace, a golden-haired, blue-eyed, mischievous, sprightly girl had been brought from England to be the playmate of the palace's royal youngsters. Her name was Pamela.

Who was she? Why had she been brought hither? At court nobles and royal personages questioned one another and shook their powdered heads suspiciously, but did not learn the secret of Pamela.

Lovable Creature

Pamela was born to be loved. The royal children of the household of Chartres, their governess, hte amiable Mme. de Genlis; His Grace, the Duc; princes, princesses and even their Majesties themselves, loved her from the first. She was one of the loveliest creatures ever known to man. And her loveliness increased as she reached maturity. When 16 she was described as "a creature born to win all hearts. There was never a girl more fascinating. She is beautiful, accomplished", this worshipper continued, "and the possessor of a heart which would make her a treasure to any man who might gain her."

She became the toast of France, the favourite model of its artists, the chief inspiration of its poets. Many duels were fought on her account.

But who was she?

No one cared save women who were envious of her charms, and their wagging tongues found few listeners. There was not a princeling in all France who would not have wed her, if he could. But to all their race she said, "No." Her indifference broke many a heart.

Yet a young Lochinvar was to come out of the West and win Pamela. It was at the opera, in Paris, while she sat in the box of the Duc de Chartres, one night upon the eve of the French Revolution, that the Irish Lord Edward Fitz Gerald, son of the Duke of Leinster, first feasted eyes on this charming belle. He was handsome, brave and young—still in his 20s. It was a case of mutual love at first sight. And despite the opposition of Pamela's devoted governess, now her duenna, Mme. de Genlis, the young couple were wedded at Tournay the following December.

Daughter Of 'Mary Simms'

Then Britain joined with France in asking who might be this ward of the Duc de Chartres—now daughter-in-law of the Duke of Leinster?

In the marriage contract, still preserved at Tournay, the bride was described as "Stephanie Caroline Anne Simms, known as "Pamela", native of London, daughter of William Berkeley and Mary Simms."

In later years her devoted Mme. de Genlis maintained that her fair charge had been the daughter not of William Berkeley, but one of Seymour, an Englishman of good family, who had run off to New Foundland with Mary Simms, a Hampshire girl of humble birth, on whose account he had suffered disownment after their marriage and who had soon died, leaving her to work for her living.

But her poverty had been relieved by a gentleman of the Duc de Chartres' household, who had come to England in search for a playmate for His Grace's children. According the Duc de Genlis' story, Pamela must have been bought from Mary Simms, as an apprentice, for 25 guineas, this legal precaution being taken to prevent the mother's laying future claim to her.

A third version of Pamela's parentage was, however, given in the marriage record printed in the Masonic Magazine the month after her wedding. This describes the contracting couple as "The Hon Lord Edward Fitz Gerald, Knight of the Shire for Country Kildare", and "Mme. Pamela Caper, daughter of His Royal Highness, the ci-devant Duke of Orleans". According to this record, the former Duc de Chartres and Duc d'Orleans was Pamela's father as well as her protector.

Another Clue

A fourth clue was given by Moore in his "Life of Lord Edward Fitz Gerald'. It states that "Pamela was the adopted, or, as it may be said without scruple, the actual daughter of Mme. De Genlis by the Duc d'Orleans".

Which story was true?

"Life seems to me more like a beautiful dream than reality. We are so happy that I sometimes ask myself fearfully, will it, can it last?" wrote Pamela to Mme. de Genlis after she had taken up her abode with her husband upon his estate in Ireland.

Coming events had forecast their shadows in Pamela's fears. Lord Edward's ambition led him into the vortex of Irish politics. He became the ruling spirit of the Society of United Irishmen. He played the same card that Sir Roger Casement played. Crossing the Channel he arranged for a French invasion of Ireland, but was betrayed. With a price of £1,000 upon his head, he went into hiding, contriving now and then to steal into Pamela's lodgings and spend a happy hour with her. But the night after he had returned from one of these visits with her his hiding place was surrounded. Dagger in hand, he flung himself upon his captors but was overpowered.

Died From Wound

Pamela sold all of her bridal presents and with the money tried to bribe his jailers. Vainly she begged to be allowed to share his captivity. But she was ordered to leave Ireland immediately, and but a few days after her tearful departure Lord Edward died, not at the hand of the executioner but from a wound inflicted by one of his captors. She could not return to the Duc d'Orleans, that royal gentleman had lost his head by the guillotine. After numerous wanderings and to save herself from poverty in later years she married one Pitcairn, in Hamburg, but he left her in want, which she endured until Britain relented and allowed her the money due from her beloved Lord Edward.

This enabled her to spend her declining days in comfort in Paris, where just before her death, at the age of 57, she was described as having been "still admired and sought after; brilliant in society, spirituelle and remarkable for liveliness of fancy and playfulness of imagination."

Tourists who visit the famous cemetery of Montmartre come upon a modest tombstone, flanked by monuments erected to the memory of personages whose pedigrees are given at great length. This simple stone bears not a date, only the one word:

Tourists ask, "Who was she?
And so does the world.
But no one knows.

(COPYRIGHT).

THE INCONQUERABLE KREMLIN

(Continued From Page 2)

cow. When the Tartars captured Moscow in the 16th century, eighty-five per cent of the population perished in the fires, plagues and famine that swept the unhappy city, but the Kremlin survived. The three great fires in the 18th century did some damage, but the Kremlin remained as an entity. Moscow was devastated by the great fire which drove Napoleon from the city in 1812, but the attempt to blow up the Kremlin was unsuccessful and it survived, almost an oasis in acres of desolation. The administrative centre was moved back to Moscow by the revolutionaries in 1920.

One of the great sights of the Kremlin is the Tsar Kolokol, the giant bell weighing 180 tons which stands on a platform in a square. It has never been rung, as it cracked in the furnace and a piece weighing 11 tons fell out. The bell is over 60 feet round and 2 feet thick. Another bell which is actually sounded weighs 128 tons this compares with Great Paul in St. Paul's Cathedral which is 16 3|4 tons. The sounding of this great bell at midnight on Easter Eve used to be the signal to all the other hundreds of peals in Moscow to start chiming. If Moscow uses church bells as a paratroop warning, it is well provided, for besides numerous peals in the Kremlin belfries there are over 300 in the city.

HOW MUSLIM WOMEN CELEBRATE I'D

(Continued from Page 3)

to keep the clothes and bed-clothes from being spoilt.

When bandages are taken off next morning, there are interesting comparisons of the various shades of red presented by different pairs of hands and feet—this one is too light, that one too dark—the right shade being apparently a matter of luck.

It is also par excellence the time to acquire a new set of 'churis' or bangles—the plain or flashy sort made of glass or shellac in the country, or the fashionable imported kind. To Indian women—all except the very modern—bangles are a sign of luck. Only a childless widow may go about without bangles.

PURDAH PARTIES

Visits to friends and relations after prayers are among the earliest of I'd observances. Recently there has been a tendency among educated women in the towns to replace these house-to-house visits with special parties and gatherings.

One even hears of I'd dinners at fashionable hotels at Lahore, Delhi and Simla.

These gatherings may be mixed, but more often the women have a purdah party of their own to exchange greetings and gossip, and to flaunt the latest fashions in saris. A cosmopolitan touch is imparted by the presence of non-Muslims among the guests—a welcome sign of inter-communal goodwill and harmony.

I'D CARDS

Another innovation, still frowned upon by the orthodox but widely adopted by all classse, is the I'd card—obviously a variation of the Christmas card! It can now be obtained in a multitude of designs to suit all pockets and tastes. Those usually sold in the bazars are inscribed with the greeting 'Id Mubarak' and a few verses frequently of a sentimental character.

Large number of these fancy cards are imported from Japan and Europe every year, but the fastidious can have them made to order locally, complete with monogram and motto and silken cord, by reputable stationers.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

WHY 'PILICON' MUST END YOUR PILES

QUICK RELIEF—"I am glad to say that relief was felt by using your 'Pilicon' ".
A. N. B., Delhi.

REPEAT ORDER—"I find 'Pilicon' efficacious.....Send me immediately one tube of the Ointment".
R. B. H. Ratnagiri.

QUITE A MIRACLE—"My wife has been fully cured by your 'Pilicon'. This ointment is a miracle for Piles".
A. H., Karachi.

Because it is the one pile ointment that penetrates the swollen tissues. "Pilicon" contains, among other things, 27% Adeps Lanae Anhyd. which has a peculiar affinity to the natural fat of the skin and is therefore readily absorbed by the tissues. For quick and lasting results "Pilicon" takes a lot of beating.

Rs. 2-4 per tube. Postage extra.

PILICON PILE OINTMENT

Made by: W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., LEEDS, ENGLAND.
Sole Distributors: CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., Karachi.

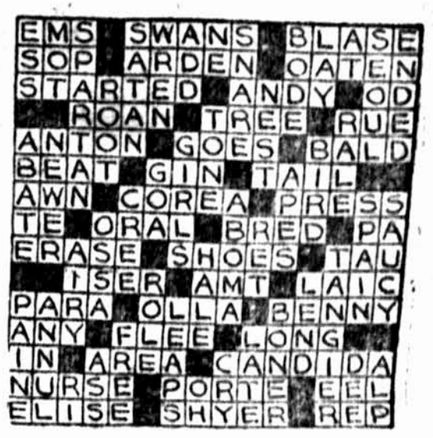
PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Whiz Quiz: 1. Potomac; 2. Maryland and Virginia; 3. George Washington; 4. A commission appointed by President; 5. No; 6. Federal City; 7. Smithsonian; 8. George Washington, Georgetown, Catholic, Howard and American; 9. Mount Vernon, Va.; 10. True, L'Enfant; 11. Scene of Lincoln's assassination; 12. Pennsylvania Ave.; 13. John Adams; 14. White House; 15. Washington Monument; 16. Smoke from the fire set by the British discolored the stone making it necessary to paint it during reconstruction; 17. Theo. Roosevelt; 18. Thirty-six; 19. Bureau of Printing and Engraving; 20. Library of Congress; 21. Capitol and White House; 22. Freedom; 23. White House; 24. Abraham Lincoln; 25. Cherry Blossom Time.

Cryptogram: Our idea of the magician is the man who opens cans of sardines with openers on the cans.

Letter Changes: SLOW, slot, soot, moot, most, mast, FAST; NEED, weed, wend, wand, WANT.

Endograms: Suspend; 2. attends; 3. blended; 4. vendors; 5. endured; 6. endorse; 7. pendant; 8. slender; 9. addends; 10. descend.



Picking Fruit: Apple, apricot, avocado, grape, lemon, lime, melon, orange, peach, pear, quince, raisin, plum.

Number Words: Leonine, height, often, home.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

She: "Yes. Since Jim's son ran off with his cook his wife's been distracted."

He: "I didn't know they were so devoted."

She: "They weren't. But you can't get a cook for love nor money these days."

IT was early morning, very quiet, and the soldier on sentry was enjoying a pipe.

He spotted the colonel in the distance and put the pipe in his pocket.

"Didn't I see you smoking?" asked the colonel when he came up. "Let me look at your pipe."

The sentry pulled a pipe from his pocket and handed it over.

It was cold. The colonel was satisfied.

When he had gone the sentry pulled a still glowing pipe from the other pocket.

"My old dad knew a thing or two when he advised me to have two of everything," he said to himself.

* * *

HE was a thrifty fellow, and came from Aberdeen. One day he was told by a friend that instead of putting shillings in the gas meter, much the same effect could be obtained by blowing smartly into the slot. He tried the experiment with gratifying results.

At length an official from the gas company called to inspect the meter. He was obviously puzzled by his investigations.

"What's the matter?" asked the householder.

"Man," said the official, "I canna understand it at all. The company appears to owe ye thirty shillings."

* * *

HAVING arranged an all-night fishing contest, the local angling club went to the village inn until the time came to start. At closing time they took up their tackle and moved off with dignity through the darkness to the bridge selected.

Seating themselves in comfort, they cast their lines over the parapet and fished till dawn was breaking

Then, with a roar, the first down train passed under the bridge.

TWO taxi-drivers were talking on the rank. One was apparently in great pain.

"Yus, Bill, he said, "can't 'ardly walk. 'Ad this corn for three weeks."

"Why don't you try one of them there chiropodists, 'Arry?"

Three days later they met on the same rank.

" 'Ow's yer foot, 'Arry?" asked Bill.

Harry was in the best of spirits.

"It's all right now. I went to the chiropodist, and, would yer believe it, it weren't a corn at all"

"No?" replied Bill in surprise.

"No" answered Harry in disgust. "It were me collar stud got stuck in me shoe!"

* * *

DESIROUS of bucking up business the proprietor of a large department store engaged an "efficiency expert", whose chief delight was changing the departments round.

One day a section would be at the top of the building; the next it would be in the basement or else where the restaurant used to be.

After three weeks of this an old lady Approached a worried-looking shop-walker and asked if he could tell her where the ironmongery department was.

"No madam," he replied wearily; "but if you'll stand here for a few minutes, I'm sure you'll see it go by."

* * *

WHEN the hungry Scot was served by the deaf barman with two penny worth of potato crisps he tore open the bag, spread the contents over the counter and looked in vain for the usual small packet of salt.

"No salt," he complained.

The barman cupped his ear, in his hand.

"Sorry," he said "I didn't quite catch you."

"No salt!" yelled the Scotsman.

"Oh!" said the barman, "I thought you said one short!"

"You wish to know about your future husband?"

"No, I want to know something about the past of my present one for future use."

A BISHOP had just been appointed to his diocease when he received a telegram of congratulation from the Mother Superior of a convent nearby.

The Sisters wished to present him with a motor, he read, and, if he would call, they would have a selection from which he could make a choice.

The Bishop-designate set out for the convent, visualizing a long string of desirable cars drawn up outside the gates.

Shortly after his departure another message arrived stating: "Telegraphic mistake—'mitre', not 'motor'."

* * *

A YOUNG woman was being seen off at the railway station.

"No, don't bother to come any farther—you'd have to get platform ticket." she said to her escort.

"Oh, that's all right," he protested. "It's worth more than a penny to see you off."

* * *

DURING her employer's golden wedding celebration a Negro servant who had been with the family about forty years wanted to add her felicitations to those that had come by wire, telephone, letter, and by personal call.

The opportunity came while she was preparing the dinner, when she said: "Well, all I have to say is dat dey sho' has fought a good fight."

* * *

THE banker fell in love with an actress and decided to marry her, but to make certain he employed a private detective to report on her life.

Report: The lady has an excellent reputation, her past is without blemish, she has an excellent circle of pleasant friends. The only breath of scandal is that lately she has been seen a great deal in the company of a Banker of doubtful repute.

* * *

MRS. BINKS went on a day trip to the country. "I'm at a loss to understand your conduct when we parted" she said to her husband on her return. "I said good-bye to you. Why didn't you say good-bye in response?"

"I was going to", was the meek reply, "but I checked myself I was afraid you'd accuse me of trying to have the last word."

* * *

AN American spanked his Negro boy for stealing a handful of his best cigars. Said the boy, after he had been asked whether he knew why he had been punished, "Yes, boss, but how did you know I'd used your tooth-brush?"

* * *

THE Hollywood magnate told an assistant that in his opinion a certain writer was the only man for a film they had under consideration. The assistant was tactfully doubtful.

"Don't you think he's a little too caustic?" he suggested.

"Do I care how much he costs?" demanded the producer. "Get him!"

Reporter: "And why do you favour long engagements."

Centenarian: "Ee-ee! Because it makes marriage shorter."

A FELLOW got on the bus with a hundred-pound bomb under his arm and sat down.

"What's that you've got on your lap?" asked the conductor

"It's a delayed action bomb I'm taking to the police station", came the answer.

"Lumme", said the conductor, "you don't want to carry a thing like that on your lap. Put it under the seat!"

* * *

TWO men on a cargo steamer were comparing notes as to their occupations before the war. One had been a porter and the other had been a magician

The porter said to the magician: "What can you do?"

"I can make things disappear. I'll show you," replied the magician.

Just than a torpedo hit the ship and sank her. The two men were flung into the water They scrambled on to a raft. The porter looked around with disgust, and, seeing no sign of the ship, he said to the magician: "I suppose you think that's funny?"

* * *

A JEW visited a village in Scotland and found only one church there. He asked the verger: "Do all denominations worship at this church?"

"Yes," said the verger, "the Catholics hold their service at nine o'clock, the Presbyterians theirs at ten o'clock, the Methodists theirs at eleven o'clock and the Baptists theirs at twelve."

"And what about the Jews?"

"Oh," replied the verger, "they hold the mortgage."

* * *

"GAD, sir," said the old colonel at the club, "the Zulu War was much worse than this one. Why, I remember the time when a Zulu threw his spear at me and it pinned me to the ground. I was lying there for three days."

"It must have hurt."

"Not much," said the colonel. "Only when I laughed!"

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Shall we now be ruled from Ottawa instead of London?

Since the beginning of the war, every now and then all-knowing wiseacres have drawn us aside and confided, "You know, the capital of the British Empire is soon being shifted to Canada!"

And now we find a whole book devoted to this question of shifting the Empire's centre of gravity to Canada!

★

Take Britain To Canada...

According to John MacCormac the author of "Canada: America's Problem", such a move

"would make the Atlantic the new British Channel. In Britain, industry is more vulnerable to air attack than anywhere else in the world. In Canada it cannot be bombed. England is too small, too thickly populated, too near her potential enemies, thus too vulnerable to attack. Her aircraft factories are difficult to defend against intensive bombing. Her shipbuilding yards are impossible to conceal and therefore exposed to ever greater hazards.

Canada is vast, scattered, protected by two oceans. Her coast line is immense, but snow and ice and natural configuration defend it at all but a few points.

How is the case with Great Britain? "There will always be an England." Yes, but it is becoming an increasingly uncomfortable and unprofitable place for 45,000,000 people to live in. The steady shift of the locus of power from the sea to the air is unfitting England for any role beyond that of a greater Gibraltar."

★

...And Europe Into Britain!

As opposed to this idea of Britain scuttling her island home and running away to Canada, M. Camille Huysmans, the Belgian Socialist and Mayor of Antwerp, now in England, has advocated the entry of Belgium into the British empire. Some Greek diplomats have voiced their belief in a similar destiny for their country.

Quoting these two instances, the well-known British journalist, George Slocombe, elaborates the idea to include all the smaller countries of Europe. According to him,

"Great Britain cannot escape or avoid taking her inevitable place as the leader of the new Europe. How, then, can the relationship between her and her partners in the war of liberation be better expressed, explained and developed than in such relations as exist between Britain to-day and her partners in the British Commonwealth?

Britain and her Dominions are, in fact, the members of a permanent alliance to secure equality before the law, justice and freedom. There is no reason to exclude other freedom-loving nations, sharing a common civilization and a common respect for law and justice, from such an association."

★

Halifax, Hypocrisy...

You know Lord Halifax, of course. As Lord Irwin, he ruled over us for full five years (or was it for more?) and is still remembered as "the Christian Viceroy." Well, here is a story about him which we reproduce from "Scribner's commentator", the American isolationist magazine:—

"His Britannic Majesty's principal representative (we say 'principal', because there are thousands of them tumbling about our land) is a remote, frigid person, no baby-kisser, intensely serious, distinctly upper-crust. Halifax is an able man, an irreproachable British patriot doing his bit for his nation: but he isn't the sort that would ring door-bells if he ran for the common council. But it was thought that the Ambassador ought to be presented to the American public in a more glowing, homey light. So it was arranged that he and his consort should halt their automobile on the road and pick up a couple of hitch-hikers, and converse with them just as though they were a couple of plain folks from Punkin Holler.

We can imagine that this play-acting gave Halifax a pain in the neck. If he were back home, in peace times, and doing his bit as a country J.P., he would probably sentence these hitch-hikers to a jail stretch as vagrants—and he would be right, no doubt. May-be the worst thing war does is to produce specimens of hypocrisy and four-flushing that would never be thought of in a saner world."

★

And Halifax-Hunting!

And here is what the very much pro-Ally New York "Nation" has to say about Lord Halifax's fox-hunts in America:—

". . . as though it might help win the war, Lord Halifax gets up on a horse and rides in a fox hunt and is photographed for the press, and gives out the word that he is fox-hunting in the United States about the same as he fox-hunts in England.

"All this is the right and perogative of His Lordship. But I wish he wouldn't mix up fox-hunting with his talk about fighting the war for democracy and freedom. This Anglican scholar is lean, earnest, serious, even solemn, having an ascetic face. He means well now, just as he meant well when he lifted no finger to avert the four-power Munich Pact of 1938. He is in a class now that believes we can have democracy and fox hunts on horseback while fighting a desperate war with an incalculable adversary . . . . . It is not un-American or subversive. It is merely indicative of the British embassy which lives in the past and hopes the future will be the same."

★

The Beggar In India

The beggar in India has remained through the centuries an unmitigated nuisance and a social problem which no one seems to be able to solve. Indeed, the beggar has become a permanent feature of the Indian landscape.

It is, therefore, welcome news that in one city at least a serious attempt is being made to do something about the beggars—not just hauling them up before courts for vagabondage and sending them to prison but trying to reclaim them as useful members of society.

The city is Lucknow and the organization that has undertaken this Herculean task is the Social Service League from whom we have received a little brochure, "What Shell We Do With The Street Beggar" (priced at As. 6), giving the text of six talks on the beggar problem arranged by the League and broadcast by the Lucknow Radio Station. The contributors are the Hon. Sir George H. Thomas, Chief Judge, Chief Court of Oudh ("The Beggar Problem in Lucknow"); Lady Maharaj Singh ("From Charity To Philanthropy"); the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ghulam Hasan ("Poor Houses for the Disabled"); Professor Radha Kamal Mukerjee ("What They Do In Other Cities") and Mr. John Barnabas ("The Able-bodied Beggar" and "The Child Beggar").

Between them, they have discussed the beggar problem from every possible angle and provided valuable material for social workers who may like to do something to remove the Beggar nuisance from their cities.

★

14,00,000!

One of the many things we have learnt from this booklet is that the beggar population in India is about fourteen lakhs. In Lucknow alone there are as many as 12,000 beggars.

The Lucknow Social Service League has started a Poor Men's Home which "takes in the disabled, destitute, non-infectious incurables among the beggars of Lucknow." Some have already come into the Home including an old Sanyasin nearing a century in age. The League is now working out the possibilities of making adequate provisions for the incurable as well as the curable lepers.

★

"Think What We Could Do"

In her interesting talk, Lady, Maharaj Singh makes the following pertinent observation which applies to every Indian city as much as to Lucknow:—

"It is estimated, and that very conservatively that Rs. 500 daily are given to beggars in Lucknow alone. Think what we would do with this sum through a well-run institution for the destitute and helpless."

★

Babies Without Fathers

The modern woman is, at last, free from the tyranny of man and can live a complete life without a male partner—even if she wants to have babies!

In America, we learn, thousands of babies are being born as a result of "artificial insemination."

A survey disclosed recently that artificial insemination, instead of being uncommon, has been used to produce almost 9,500 babies in the United States.

The husbands were used in almost two-thirds of the artificial inseminations, resulting in 3,569 boys and 2,271 girls. Donors were used successfully in 3,649 pregnancies, of which 2,107 were boys and 1,542 girls.

★

What Next?

Disclosure that this method is used much more than was commonly believed was made in the Journal of the American Medical Association by Dr. Frances I. Seymour and Dr. Alfred Koerner, both of New York.

More than 97 per cent. of the pregnancies following artificial insemination terminated in living normal babies. The survey showed that 9,489 women had achieved at least one pregnancy by the method and that 1,357 women had more than one. There were only about one-fifth the usual number of miscarriages and abortions.

The incubators and "hatcheries" of Huxley's "Brave New World" and the artificial human egg of Upton Sinclair's "Depression Island" don't seem to be so very fantastic, after all!

★

Our Hats Not Off

To owners of dilapidated buildings in the city that have a way of collapsing every now and then,

To the members of the Turf Club who class journalists among the criminal tribes,

To A.R.P.-wallahs who think we are Fifth Columnists if we allow a chink of light to escape from our windows,

To smokers on top of buses who make a habit of throwing down lighted cigarette ends, and

To pan-addicts who insist on adding scarlet to the colour scheme of the city.

About Britain, Babies And Beggars, Halifax, Hats And Hypocrisy!

—There is something for everyone on this Page

Jānte Hain!

(Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.).

1. *Kiev, Moscow, St. Petersburg (Leningrad).*
2. *(a) Maxim Gorky and, later, a novel of the same name was written by Pearl Buck. (b) Milton (c) Firdausi (d) Mahatma Gandhi (e) Valmiki.*
3. *Inhabitants of Ukraine.*
4. *Darwin.*
5. *Vivien Leigh and Merle Oberon.*

W. R. N. S. AT WORK.
Down at the rifle range. "Taking Aim."

Beaufighter crews resting in their hut before taking off on patrol. The men are wearing dark glasses to accustom their eyes to a dim light.

A Nazi airman, left, wearing the Iron Cross, and a German naval airman—the equivalent of the fleet air arm to the Nazis—Photographed at a London termin is on their way to internment.

PRIME MINISTER—MARKSMAN
Mr. Churchill tried his hand with an automatic gun when he visited an armament establishment recently. He fired a number of rounds and fairly peppered the targets.

ARMY BUILDS A BRIDGE IN A WEEK.

The Royal Engineers have given London a massive new bridge—and they have built it in record time. The bridge spans a huge bomb crater and carries a 10 ft. roadway and two kerbed pave-

THE DOWNS PATROL.

Over the Sussex Downs Bren Carriers are constantly patrolling ever on the watch for enemy parachute landings. This series

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